FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Yearly advertisements by special contracts, at reasonable rates. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. ☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid. ☞ Obituary notices, (including resolutions of societies,) exceeding ten lines in length, will hereafter be charged for as advertisements. No charge for those less than ten lines.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

BURTON CRAIGE IN 1832-'3.

We were not fully aware, until a recent examination of his course at that critical epoch informed us, of the lengths to which Burton Craige, Esq., carried his extreme opinions in the days of *Nullification*. We *were* aware that the late Louis D. Henry, in one of those nervous efforts for which he was often distinguished, denounced Nullification as "*Treason*," and those who held to it as "*Traitors*," and that a goodly portion of his philippic was understood to be directed against the present locofoco Candidate for Congress in the Seventh District—and the full force and justice of the invective we can now readily appreciate. Let us see how speak the Records of the day:

Mr. Craige was a prominent member of the House of Commons in the Legislature of 1832-'33, when the attitude which South Carolina had assumed, and the relation in which she stood to the General Government, filled the public mind with the deepest solicitude and the most heart-thrilling anxiety. North Carolina was not only deeply implicated in that controversy as a member of the Union, but from her proximity to her sister State might have been vitally involved in the conflict. In the language of one of our distinguished citizens of that day, "she was the border State, and her fields might have become the battle ground of the combatants. It became us then, with the olive branch of peace in our hands, and with the offerings of conciliation in our hearts, to call upon her, in the name of liberty and the rights of man, to pause!"

The whole subject was referred to a Joint Select Committee, consisting of some of the first men in the State. This Committee subsequently submitted, through that upright man and pure-souled patriot, John D. Toomer, a lengthy report, accompanied by a series of Resolutions.—From that Report and those Resolutions, we take the following extracts:

"The General Assembly of this State think, that the doctrine of Nullification avowed by South Carolina, and declared in an Ordinance made by a Convention which recently assembled in Columbia, is revolutionary in its character, will, in its operation, be subversive of the Constitution of the United States, and leads to a dissolution of the Union. This opinion is entertained with much deference to the opinions of others, and is now expressed more in sorrow than in anger, and from a deep sense of duty to our neighbors. We cherish sentiments of the highest respect for the virtues, talents and chivalry of the citizens of that State. They no doubt believe, that a crisis of fearful and oppressive extremity has arrived, when no other alternative is left to patriotism, but boldly to stand forth in defence of reserved rights, and valorously to resist the oppressor.—The philosophy of the human mind teaches us, it is so constituted, that honest differences of opinion will arise; manly ingenuousness forbids their concealment, and magnanimity will duly appreciate their expression, and receive it with forbearance. Let us not deceive ourselves with "the cry of peace, peace, when there is no peace;" this would be the language of delusion and folly.—Truth and justice forbid, that we should "aught extenuate, or aught set down in malice;" in the hour of trial and difficulty, ingenuous frankness is the dictate of generous hearts glowing in an honest cause." * * *

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina doth entertain and doth unequivocally express a *warm attachment* to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the General Assembly doth solemnly declare a devoted attachment to the Federal Union, believing that on its continuance depend the liberty, the peace and prosperity of these United States.

Resolved, That the doctrine of Nullification avowed by the State of South Carolina, and lately promulgated in an Ordinance, is revolutionary in its character, subversive of the Constitution of the United States, and leads to a dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to use all constitutional means in their power, to procure *an adjustment* of the existing controversy between the State of South Carolina and the General Government, and to produce a *reconciliation* between the contending parties.

After passing the Senate, the Resolutions came to the House of Commons for consideration, and, after undergoing debate there, were adopted by a large majority—only *twenty-two* voting in the negative. Among that number was BURTON CRAIGE! So here we find that gentleman saying that he felt no "warm attachment" to the Union, and that he was averse to any "adjustment" of a difficulty that was shaking the Government to its very foundations!

Mr. Craige has never recanted those treasonable opinions! He is to this day an advocate of the doctrine of Nullification. He still belongs to that dangerous class of politicians, who would put the Federal Government at the mercy of the States, and who regard it as the mere *creature* of those States. He is a leader of that party, whose organ in North Carolina has declared the odious heresy of *Secession* "a cardinal doctrine in the Democratic creed!" *He is an unsafe man to be trusted with power.* He is not, and cannot be, a proper representative of public sentiment in North Carolina!

It is idle to say that the sectional difficulties under which we so recently labored, and which were happily adjusted by the Compromise measures,—despite the opposition of Mr. Craige and those who acted with him and think like him,—have been disposed of, and that there is no longer any talk of Secession. "The snake is but scotched, not killed." The offices of the Government are at this moment mainly in the hands of men, who *were opponents of the Compromise*, who would be glad to see it unsettled, and who belong to the Secession School. It seems to be regarded by the present Administration, indeed, as a test of peculiar fitness for office! That Administration, too, is in the hands of men, who, *like Mr Craige*, go for the greatest liberty,—*universal absorption!* With the acquisition of new Territory, in the present condition of the Country, must necessarily be revived those dangers from which we have just now so fortunately emerged. But let them come upon us once more, and the doctrine of Secession, and its kindred heresies, grown more formidable from the opportunities they will have had, since the eye of wakeful apprehension was withdrawn, to recruit their shattered strength, will be rampant in the land! It is our *duty*, then,—as patriots, as men of foresight, of prudence, of wisdom,—to meet the peril at the threshold, to choke the monster in its birth! This can never be done, Freemen of the Seventh District, so far as you are concerned, by the election of Burton Craige, over a man who *has* a "warm attachment" for the Union, who *was* for the Compromise, who abominates any doctrine that looks to the dissolution of the Confederacy,—whether called Nullification or Secession,—and who is opposed to the indefinite extension of our already too much expanded territory!

FROM THE CHARLOTTE WHIG.

DISCUSSION IN SALISBURY.

The candidates for Congress in this District addressed a crowded and attentive audience in the Court House in Salisbury on Tuesday of last week.

Mr. Craige led off in one of his most able efforts. It was necessary for him to make a great speech to his fellow-citizens in his native county, and he seemed to be inspired with the importance of the occasion. The old issues of territorial expansion and the disposition of the public lands were the subjects of discussion between the rival candidates. Mr. Craige read a portion of the President's inaugural address touching the former subject, and finally planted himself on that as the basis of his future action, should he be elected to Congress. He would not charge any one with a disposition to do him intentional injustice, but a portion of the Press had certainly misrepresented his views on the subject of our foreign policy. He desired now distinctly to state what his views were on that subject. And first he declared "that if Cuba should achieve her own independence and apply for admission into the Union, he was willing to receive her; or if Spain will consent to sell, he is willing to buy her; or if England, France, and Russia combine to wrest her from Spain, he is for intervention on our part to prevent it." He wished to know of Mr. Osborne whether he was opposed to expansion under all circumstances, or only where fraud or force was exercised to effect it? When Mr. Osborne came to reply to this part of Mr. Craige's argument, he stated that with the present lights shining before his eyes, as set forth in the President's inaugural address, he was opposed to the doctrine of expansion under any and all circumstances. That he, Mr. Craige, had predicated his argument on the supposition that the President alluded, in his inaugural, solely to the acquisition of Cuba, but that if he would scrutinize that document he would find that the President had in view other and greater "*possessions*," which lay nearer to his heart and home. Mr. Craige had said that it was but three days' travel from Charlotte to Cuba, but if he would look at the map, he would find that it was only five hours from the President's home in New Hampshire to Canada. Mr. Osborne then read and commented upon the following passages from the President's inaugural, which Mr. Craige quoted, and which contained the dangerous doctrine to which he, Mr. Osborne, was opposed:

"The apprehension of dangers from extended territory, multiplied States, accumulated wealth, and augmented population, has proved to be unfounded.

"With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of *certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction*, eminently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world."

Mr. Craige had placed himself on the inaugural address as his platform, and he was now fully committed to go for all that it demanded. That the phrase "certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction," was indefinite enough to cover all Canada, Mexico, and Central America, as well as Cuba, and that if Mr. Craige were elected, and should vote to bring in the latter, he was equally bound by his pledge, and by every principle of common honesty, to vote also for the former, which were all free territories. This overwhelming and conclusive argument of Mr. Osborne's produced an universal shout of applause in the court room, and Mr. Craige plainly manifested his own mortification at his unfortunate situation.

On the question of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, Mr. Craige was opposed to the subject in every form in which it had been presented. He connected it with the tariff, and said that if this source of revenue were withdrawn from the public treasury, the Government would be compelled to raise the rate of duties so as to make up the deficiency. In answer to this, Mr. Osborne said he had always understood it to be a favorite maxim of the Democratic party that the lower the duties were the more revenue they would produce. That there was now in the Treasury of the United States a surplus of fourteen millions of dollars, and that that party was especially opposed to having anything like a surplus on hand. He therefore thought that this was a strong argument in favor of distribution.

But Mr. Craige thought the question of distribution unconstitutional, and would lead in the end to the assumption of the payment of the debts of the States by the Federal Government. Mr. Osborne could not see the force of the objection, and said he was surprised that his opponent should entertain such scruples when all the boasted fathers of the Democratic party, from Jefferson down to the present day, had recognized the principle, and had acted upon it in numerous instances. That Judge Saunders, one of the leaders of the party in this State had voted for the gentleman twenty times in our last Legislature for United States Senator, declaring all the time that he would support no man who was against giving to North Carolina her share of the public lands. That Mr. Craige lived at a point in North Carolina where the people felt a deep interest in extending the system of internal improvements which the people of the State seemed determined to carry out, and he could not but regret that his friend should entertain scruples which denied to North Carolina such "material aid" under such circumstances.

Mr. Craige, in a dying effort to redeem his position, said that it was the first time in his life, that a man's conscience should be made the subject of ridicule. That he had been taught to believe that every man has a right to construe the Constitution according to his own understanding of it.

Mr. Osborne said that what he had uttered, had not been dictated by a spirit of levity, or of unkind feelings towards Mr. Craige. That he regarded him as an honest man, and one who would rigidly carry out all his promises and pledges. That it was the more unfortunate for the country that such a man should take such a position; for by it he had pledged his virtue as an honest and reliable man to vote against every proposition, intended for the relief of North Carolina, as derived from the subject of the public lands.

Mr. Osborne was asked if he would have voted for Bennett's Bill had he been in Congress at the time it was introduced? He said that he should have done so. Not that the Bill in itself proposed a just and equal division of the lands; but because its passage would have established a precedent which Congress would be bound to follow in future.

Throughout the whole discussion Mr. Osborne was repeatedly cheered by the loud plaudits of the audience, and his triumph was complete and overwhelming on every point, both local and general, which was discussed between the parties. On one point especially was he truly eloquent. Mr. Craige had tauntingly alluded to a recruiting speech which Mr. Osborne had made to raise volunteers for the Mexican service, in which he used the expression "that those who would throw any difficulties in the way to prevent the Government from *prosecuting* the war, had but one more step to take, and that was into the dark gulf of treason." Mr. Osborne said that he had made the speech alluded to, had used the language quoted, and would do so again, under similar circumstances. That he belonged to that great party in the country, which, at that time, pronounced the war with Mexico "unholy, unjust, and unconstitutional," and he believed it was in its conception. But it seemed that some *patriots* could not see the difference between the right to think and the duty to act. For himself he hoped that the day might never arrive when he would be too much bound by the shackles of party spirit to obey the laws of his country.

IN REQUEST.—A New York paper says that there are some 700 subordinates in the New York Custom House. For the 700 places there are *twenty-seven thousand* applicants!

Two Steamboat explosions last week, one at Chicago, killing 2 and wounding 5 persons; the other at Quebec, killing 8 out of 10 persons on board. 200 passengers had left her just before the explosion.

It is stated in the papers that the Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, our Minister in Spain, left Madrid on the 11th of May, with his wife and family, for the purpose of making a short journey into Andalusia previous to his retirement from the Spanish peninsula. After visiting Cordova, Sevilla, and Cadiz, he is to return to Madrid, where he will remain until the arrival of Mr. Soule, who is expected to reach there in the month of July.

National Intelligencer.

Among the arrivals in our city yesterday, we were much pleased to notice the Hon. Alfred Dockery of North Carolina, who sojourned a few hours at the Gayoso House, on his way home from his plantation in Mississippi. He left on yesterday evening. Gen. Dockery belongs to a class of Congressmen of whom there are altogether too few at Washington in these latter days, and but for whom and whose efforts to maintain the honor and dignity of the national legislature, that body might well be voted an abomination in the sight of the people.

Memphis Eagle, 25th.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 2d inst., by John S. McArthur, Esq., Mr. ALEXANDER ANDREWS to Miss SARAH P., fifth daughter of John Jenkins, Esq., all of Robeson. Also, on the same Evening, by Henry Bullock, Esq., Mr. ISHAM PHILIPS, of Marion, S. C., to Miss CHARITY JONES, of Robeson.

DIED,

On the 6th inst., GEORGE KENNETH, youngest son of John D. Williams, aged 15 months and 19 days.

In Sampson county, on the 10th ult., NANCY HARGROVE, consort of O. Hargrove, aged 28 years and 8 months. She was a strict member of the Baptist Church for ten years. She has left a husband and 4 little children, besides other relations and acquaintances, to mourn their loss; but their loss is her eternal gain.—[Com.

In this county, on the 29th ult., CARR HARGROVE, formerly of Sampson, but for the last 12 years a resident of this county, aged 40 years 1½ months. He has left a widow and 5 children, and a numerous circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss.—[Com.

Near Horry C. H., S. C., on the 24th ult., WILLIAM INMAN, son of Alfred and Elizabeth Inman.

WILEY PATTERSON departed this life the 12th of October, 1852, aged 78 years wanting 3 days; he was born 15th of October, 1775, in Orange county, N. C.—ANNA HERNDON, wife of Wiley Patterson, died 24th of May, 1853, aged 75 years wanting 16 days, was born in Orange county, N. C., and was married to Wiley Patterson, January 9th, 1800.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 30—Strs Southerner and Evergreen, with goods for Benbow, Kyle & Co, F Fries, R Foster, C E Leete, W C Benbow, T Lineback, Cook & Johnson, Guilford Mining Co, Foulks & McRae, R M Orrell, McDonald & Whaley, S J Hinsdale, McLean & Jones, W McIntyre, H Tyson, J Hall, Troy & Marsh, E C Hall, M N Leary & Son, H Erambert, J T Council & Cain.

ALFORDSVILLE, ROBESON.
M. McNeill

HAVING taken the Store formerly kept by H. J. McLean & Co., would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York, a large and well selected assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery-ware, &c.,

Together with many other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash.

☞ Those indebted for purchases in 1852 will please call and settle.

March 24, 1853. 90*12t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1853.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—The following letter from the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, who has considerable reputation for intelligence and usually accurate information, looks threatening. We sincerely trust that the writer is mistaken in his anticipations of war; for apart from all other considerations (of which there are many weighty ones,) a war with Mexico involving further acquisitions of territory and worthless population, and almost necessarily causing a renewal of the slavery agitation, is most earnestly to be deprecated:

WASHINGTON, June 1.

Gen. Garland, who has been here, *en route* for New Mexico, has left for his important command. He arrived here in much less time than was expected, after he had been summoned to this place. He has received his instructions, and I conjecture that they embrace both diplomatic and military powers. He is undoubtedly to proceed forthwith to New Mexico, and to march into the Mesilla valley with a force that will enable him to encounter Governor Trias, who is there before him, and who is prepared to expel him or any other American intruder. It may be that Governor Trias will retire before Gen. Garland, and that Santa Anna will suffer the United States to take possession of that disputed territory. But such is not the apparent intention of the Mexicans.

Our Executive Government *have decided that the disputed territory belongs to us* under the treaty, and would be ours supposing the boundary line to be run from "a point immediately north of El Paso" westward.

It is of no use now to go into the merits of this controversy. I say again that *our Executive has decided the question*, and it is to the results of that decision that we are to look. It is hoped that this dispute will be allowed to be settled in the manner contemplated in the treaty of Guadalupe, by running the line over again, or, in case of a final disagreement, to refer the dispute to the arbitration of some third party. But arms are now introduced by both parties in the dispute, and both parties indicate a resolute intention to settle the question by arms. Gov. Trias may give way, but he has not occupied the Mesilla for the purpose of yielding it. He has not gone there with a force of a thousand men for the mere purpose of giving up the territory to Gen. Garland. With a smaller escort he could do that.

We have seen the first Mexican war, and know its origin and its immediate provocation. The circumstances of the present case are similar to those of the former. The advance on Corpus Christi and upon Matamoras kindled the first war, and the second may be occasioned by the movement upon the Mesilla valley.

Later from New Mexico.—Letters received in New York, state that Governor Trias arrived at El Paso on the 14th May, with seven hundred troops, and finding that Gen. Lane was unsupported by the people, returned.

THE COMMENCEMENT.—We were unfortunately prevented from attending the late Commencement of the University of North Carolina. And all accounts agree in assuring us that we lost thereby a very great treat. An elderly friend, than whom no one is more capable of judging, and no one less likely to express an extravagant opinion, writes to us as follows:

"Dr. Hawks's Sermon and his Discourse before the Historical Society, were *chefs d'œuvres*, especially the last. I never heard its equal, and a superior it can't have. Dr. Dickson surprised all and delighted all; and Mr. Nicholson won golden opinions from all who heard him. I am sorry you were not there to share in our glorious feast. Such occasions do not happen once in an age."

COPPER AND GOLD.—We learn from the Greensborough Patriot that the Sloan Mine in Guilford county has been sold to a Northern company for $135,000. Messrs. Smith & Colby are interested in the purchase. The Patriot says, that "there is no doubt of the value of this mine for *gold*; and its copper indications, we learn, are of extraordinary promise. The amount paid for this mine sounds large for our backwoods people, and would be called a "heavy transaction" any where; but when the combined capital, enterprise and skill of the new Company are brought to bear upon the mine, there can be little doubt of a rich reward in the developments before them.

The sellers, we believe, think that they ought to have had more. But if it were not for the fact that "it takes two to make a bargain," sellers would never know where to stop."

COPPER STOCKS.—The N. Y. Express reports sales of N. C. Copper stocks at $12.

We learn that Robert P. Dick, Esq. of Greensborough, has received the appointment of District Attoney for the U. S. for the District of North Carolina.

This office has, it is said, within the last few years become quite a lucrative one. Formerly, when people were not quite as 'cute as now, but little emolument was received by this officer for doing the next to nothing required of him. But lately it has been discovered that the law (which is usually construed very liberally in such matters,) gives him a very considerable income.

Rumor says that Mr. Dick had two claims to the office—one, that he was on the Pierce and King Electoral Ticket; the other, that in the Baltimore Convention, it was he who said, "Now, Dobbin, is the time to speak!" and thereupon the Honorable gentleman who has since become Secretay of the Navy rose and delivered that thrilling speech which preceded, if it did not cause, the nomination of Franklin Pierce.

Well, if handsome rewards are bestowed by President Pierce for personal favors to himself, we have at least the consolation of knowing that these recipients of favor are personally worthy and upright gentlemen—which is more, we think, than can be said of some of the appointments in other States.

WASTE OF POWDER.—The Asheville Spectator indulges in a column of complaints against Mr. Dobbin, the Secretary of the Navy, for giving to the Asheville News, a Clingman paper, an advertisement for Lumber and Timber for the Navy, for which the said Clingman organ will receive $125 out of the Public Treasury. The Spectator says, with some force we admit, that the government will scarcely derive $125 worth of advantage by informing the people of Buncombe and the neighboring mountain regions, that certain mizzen, top, and top-gallant mast timbers are wanted by the said government; for it is not exactly practicable for the people of the Black mountains, though they have plenty of the finest timber for the purpose, to transport it to the Navy Stations at Kitteray, in Maine, and other like places at which contractors will have to deliver the articles. The Spectator says it is understood to be the duty of the Secretary to advertise for those things in papers proximate to the Naval Stations, &c.; and that no man who thinks of making bids to deliver lumber has ever seen or heard of the Asheville News.

Now all this might be very just, if it were not founded upon a total misapprehension of the purpose Congress had in view in requiring these advertisements to be published. What is that purpose? The Spectator, strange as it may seem, actually appears to suppose that it is to inform contractors,—people who have timber and lumber to sell,—that the government wants to buy. No such thing. Congress had not the most remote reference to such a consideration. The object evidently was to give a sop to the party papers; and Mr. Dobbin has but carried out that object in good faith. He has administered the law, as the law was intended to be administered. The News was in want of a sop; the law had provided for such cases, and the sop was given. If it had been intended otherwise—if Congress had desired to give publicity to its advertisements, and to get the worth of its money, it would have provided for having the publications made in the papers of the largest circulation in the part of the country where the articles wanted can be had. In that event, the Secretary would have been obliged to give this advertising to the Observer, in which for $125, we could have sent it to as many readers as will get sight of it in three papers in this part of the State which have published it at an expense to Uncle Sam of $375. But it was not the meaning of Congress, either to save $250, or to give publicity to the advertisement. Therefore is the Spectator unreasonable, and Mr. Dobbin right—according to law.

DECIDING A KNOTTY CASE.—Perhaps the only people on earth who are capable of deciding complicated cases in Courts of Law, are *Editors.*—We do not allude to ourselves, of course. Preserve us from being on a Jury, even in the simplest case. The remark is a general one, with a particular reference to the Editors of the Goldsborough Republican. That paper says that "the whole matter" of the Gardiner trial "is in a nut shell," and it "cannot understand how the Jury were unable to agree concerning it." A learned Judge, half a dozen most distinguished lawyers, and a patient and intelligent Jury of 12 men, spent two months about it, without being able to see into this nut shell, which the Goldsborough Republican penetrates without difficulty, and without hearing the evidence, the lawyers' pleadings, or the Judge's charge. And what is most singular, as manifesting the peculiar aptitude of the Republican, nine of the Jury were for acquitting Gardiner, whilst the Republican unhesitatingly condemns him as guilty of "a gross fraud."

For ourselves, we read a good deal of the testimony, and thought the case a most knotty one, complicated by a good deal of hard swearing on one side or the other, or on both.

GEN. QUATTLEBUM RESIGNED!—Brigadier General Paul Quattlebum, of the 3d Brigade of South Carolina Militia, has resigned, and the universal nation of South Carolina is consequently in an agony of distress. The gallant General's letter of resignation is characteristically bombastic. "Willing am I (says he) that my official life, commencing more than twenty years ago, should close without the occurrence of any great event to signalise my military career!" Such magnanimity would be worthy of all honor if the world did not feel that nothing, no deeds of arms, could add to the celebrity of this distinguished character. The name of *Quattlebum*—GENERAL Quattlebum—will certainly go down to posterity.

He says he has stood ready to serve his State, "if the threatening elements had let loose their missiles of war, however unequal the contest might have been between the conflicting parties; but now seeing no possible contingency, near at hand, in which my services might be needed by either, as we are happily at peace with all the world, and likely to remain so, for many years, I feel that I may, with propriety, retire from the public service."

There being no war on hand in So. Ca., any common man will do for Brigadier General; General Quattlebum is no longer indispensable.

It was the New School Presbyterian General Assembly which recently agitated offensively the slavery question at Buffalo. The Old School General Assembly met at Philadelphia, and we are glad to learn has set its face, not only at this meeting but for some years past, against agitation of this disturbing question.

NOTICE.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 31st May, a likely Gray Horse, well known as the Baltimore horse. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for his delivery to me, or Fifty Dollars for evidence sufficient to convict the scamp that stole him.

T. M. SIKES.
Bladen Co., May 31, 1853. 99-sw1w2

LUMBERTON HOTEL.

THE subscribers inform the public, that they have purchased the HOTEL lately occupied by G. W. Higley, and that they are now prepared to entertain all who may favor them with their custom, and pledge themselves to use every effort to give satisfaction. They are now building large and dry Stables and Shelters. Their Table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and with attentive servants in the house and for the stables. Their undivided attention will be given to the establishment, and therefore hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

J. W. REGAN.
J. H. CALDWELL.
Lumberton, March 21, 1853. 80*3m

S. S. Arey

HAS on hand a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of NEW

Spring & Summer Goods.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and desires a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, South-west corner of Market Square and Gillespie st.

April 28, 1853. 90*6m

A Desirable LOT for Sale.

AT Floral College, will be offered for sale, on the 16th June next, being the last day of the Examination, an improved LOT, containing one acre of land, having on it a small dwelling and kitchen. The lot is in a pleasant situation.

JOHN McPHAUL.
April 30, 1853. 90*ts

Summer Residence for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Summer Residence on Harrington Hill, one and a quarter miles from the Market House. The House is new, has five rooms on the ground floor, and one large room above—all well plastered. About 28 acres land, good well in the yard, two good springs convenient.

Persons desiring to purchase, can get any information on application to the subscriber, or to A. M. Campbell

W. L. CALLAIS.
June 1, 1853. 200-6t

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98-tf

TEXAS LAND SCRIP.

I WILL pay the highest market price for certificates of land issued by the Republic or State of Texas. I will also locate certificates on reasonable terms. Address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

L. McKELLAR.
June 6, 1853. 200-3t

MIDDLETON ACADEMY.

THE Fourth Session of this Institution will commence on Tuesday the 5th day of July next, under the charge of Mr. Sam'l H. Wiley, with an Assistant for the English classes.

The character which Mr. Wiley has acquired as a Teacher, is a sufficient guarantee to the public of the efficiency and thoroughness of instruction in this school.

The location (midway between Cedar Falls and Franklinsville Factories,) is remarkably healthy. The community is a moral one, and temptations to irregular and dissolute habits scarcely exist.

Young men can be prepared here for the Junior Class in the University.

TUITION.

Classics—per session of five months,	$15 00
Higher branches of Mathematics, where the Classics are not taught,	10 00
English branches,	7 50
Primary studies,	5 00

Board, including beds, fires and washing, can be had in good families at $6 per month.

H. B. ELLIOTT, Pres't
B'd Trustees.

P. S. All communications in relation to this School, addressed to the undersigned at Cedar Falls, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

H. B. ELLIOTT.
May 25, 1853. 98-3tpd

VALUABLE

Cape Fear Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to remove to Columbus county, offers for sale that valuable Plantation on which he now resides, situated on the waters of the Cape Fear River and Baker's Creek, five miles above Elizabethtown, containing 403 acres of Land, well adapted to the growth of corn, oats, wheat, rye, potatoes, &c. It has on it a first rate mill site, a beautiful young orchard of nearly 700 choice Apple trees, a number of Scuppernong Grape vines, which for the last five or six years have been very profitable; a comfortable dwelling house and the necessary out buildings, new and of superior style.

Also, 485 acres of pine land, situated about two miles back of the River place, on which are now cut 14,000 Turpentine boxes, 6000 of which are new.

The above Plantation offers inducements to persons desiring a comfortable situation, which are seldom found.

A. J. TROY.
Bladen county, May 28, 1853. 98*tf

New Enterprise at the South.

THE Proprietors of the South Union Woollen Mills make the following proposition to Southern planters, viz: Send your Wool to the above named Mills, in the condition in which it is sent to be made into rolls, (picked, washed and oiled,) and you can have it manufactured into good heavy Kerseys for 12½ cents per yard—the proprietors furnishing the warp. Having entered upon this enterprise, the proprietors are determined to succeed: and they know they will, if you will but give them your patronage. They make no factious appeal to sectional prejudice: they only say, try us, planters of the South. Wool carded into rolls at the above Mills with great despatch. A quantity of thick heavy Woollen Kerseys kept constantly on hand for sale. The above Mills are situated 5½ miles North-East of Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.

STEELE & SHORTRIDGE.
June 1, 1853. 200-

NOTES LOST.

ON the 30th of April I lost my Pocket Book containing a small number of Notes, viz: One on Yancey B. Howell, one on Wm. B. Jordan, one on W. G. Bennett, one on Aaron Wright, one on Young Davis, one on D. C. McIntyre.

The public are cautioned against trading for any of the above Notes, as I have made arrangements for collecting them myself. A liberal reward will be paid to any person finding the same.

SAMUEL USHER.
Macedonia, Montgomery county, N. C.
May 28, 1853. 98*5t

NOTICE.

FOUND, a Wallet Pocket Book, containing money, which the owner can have by describing, and applying to JAMES JONES.
May 26, 1853. 99*4t

A LOUISIANA PLANTATION.

Mr. E. Brooks, one of the Editors of the New York Express, gives the following account of the condition of the Slaves on the Plantation of Bishop Polk, of Louisiana, (formerly of North Carolina.—

I wish to give you here a picture of a Louisiana Plantation, visited also by the northern friends with whom I have been traveling, and owned by one who has a reputation north and south for intelligence and humanity. It presents a favorable, but by no means a peculiar picture of Southern homes and hearts. I allude to the Sugar Plantation of Bishop Polk on the Bayou Lafourche, and in possession of one of the happiest and most intelligent families one sees any where. There are there 340 slaves, 90 of whom are children under ten years of age, and 170 working hands. Eighteen children had been born upon the plantation in less than a year, and a child twenty-four hours old is worth $100.* The children are trained religiously as soon as their young minds can be made to comprehend the idea of God and of religious duty. Many of the grown slaves can both read and write, and those who can do so are not slow to teach others. The law is against it, but custom is above the law.—Probably the world over there could not be found three or four hundred beings together happier or better cared for than the slaves on this Plantation. Though a Sugar Plantation, the slaves are not worked on Sunday, and Bishop Polk has demonstrated that it is altogether [illegible] even in the grinding season [illegible] A neighboring Planter [illegible] the engine worked well, and that he was making more and better Sugar than ever before. But [illegible] Bishop Polk [illegible] Cane,—Plantation [illegible] manufactures its [illegible] I have seen [illegible] South [illegible] was that good [illegible] on both."

The children have their nurses, where the very [illegible] care of the very young, while the mothers and fathers are at work on the house, in the [illegible] Those from [illegible] until they reach 14 [illegible] regular [illegible] The plantation [illegible] years [illegible] and here [illegible] They are contra- [illegible] the white [illegible] Black and white [illegible] together [illegible] the Lord's [illegible] to the same Saviour [illegible] same [illegible]

[illegible] say," said Bishop Polk. "I will welcome them when they come. I will not ask whence they come, or what their faith. They shall see Slavery precisely as it is. They shall visit every plantation in the [illegible] and I will only exact of them that they preach the Gospel as it is proclaimed in the Word of God."

Some of the Bible teaching I have heard here, in Augusta, on Sunday, where, in one Baptist Church, there are fifteen hundred communicants who are slaves. I reserve a picture of such an assembly, as I have seen it, for another letter.

The same letter from Mr. Brooks, (written at Augusta, Geo.) has the following not flattering picture of Georgia:—

I have been travelling by the way for a week [illegible] Alabama and the South Carolina [illegible] Georgia,—seeing the very [illegible] enterprising of the States of the [illegible] almost unfortunately against [illegible] between West Point, La Grange and the Savannah River. The warm [illegible] limestone water [illegible] Alabama and Georgia have [illegible] from the north, and [illegible] soil of the South. The country generally seems to be healthy enough for those living upon it, but strangers with [illegible] must study their diet as they [illegible] and find their way from town to town [illegible] for every [illegible] If one should enjoy all the hospitality which is so kindly tendered on the road, he would die of temptation and a surfeit. In the taverns of the interior towns, however, one is [illegible] from a pestilence, and [illegible] to escape as soon as you can. Georgia, [illegible] practical, is behind the [illegible] accommodation for travellers, and thousands [illegible] the way upon her soil for weeks, [illegible] upon the [illegible] My experience has been that of a sick man, but it has [illegible] over the great [illegible] of the State. I have seen [illegible] between Montgomery and Augusta, equal, as a lodging, to a comfortable New York stable, and the grooms, drivers, and footmen of a New York gentleman are better housed and bedded than a white [illegible] stranger is in the interior of Georgia. The [illegible] is hog and hominy, with, occasionally, chickens and eggs, but my landlord, in the town of Covington, told us that though a chicken could be had for twenty-five cents, it could not be had within a distance of twenty miles!—and Covington is a pure country town, a County seat, with a court house, where chickens ought to thrive, and would, if the people were not too indolent to make them. What the State seems to need is poor industrious white people, with a love of the soil and taste to improve it.—Thousands of small garden-farmers with a little capital, would make their fortunes in such a state as Georgia, as they would all over the South. A good dairy farm and a good vegetable farm would equally bless longing eyes and aching stomachs. You see few or none of them upon the great highway over which I have travelled, while pictures of cotton and fields of corn make up the general Panorama of the Southern country for thousands of miles.

But it is rather of the interior discomforts of the Hotels I would speak, and which keep thousands from stopping, even for a single night, when they can help it. At La Grange, one of the most beautifully selected towns in the State, where there are some of the finest country residences, with flourishing schools for young men and young girls, as well as for children generally, and where nearly a thousand scholars are receiving their education—a County town, too, with a Court House, and the centre of twenty-five or thirty thousand people, and with the apparent means of making all very comfortable,—there is no hotel fit to house a Christian traveller. One has been burnt down, but it was no worse than the one which has survived the flames. They charge New York prices, put you together in couples, quadruples, quintuples or companies, bed you in cotton sheets, while the walls and ceilings of your chambers are as full of chinks and crannies as a New England country-house, built in the last century. Everything is out at the elbows, and looks poverty-stricken and God-forsaken. Not only are you ill-assorted and sent to bed by pairs, unless you are fortunate enough to get a lodgement upon the floor, but then, when you would be at rest, you find even a good many more bed fellows than you contracted for, and these belonging to that class of phlebotomists who know the virtue of fresh blood.

If Providence throws a mattress in your way, lay hold of it with thankfulness; but it is sure to be a mattress stuffed with cotton wool, or a bed in which perchance there might once have been a few pounds of live geese feathers. Such was my experience at La Grange. It was a shade better at West Point, and a shade better still at Covington. At the last place we passed three nights—I in a room where there was no article of furniture save a table and a bed, with a pillow stuffed in the vacant holes where once perhaps there were panes of glass, with the windows fastened up by the remnants of what were once a shovel and tongs, and every thing in keeping. Our rooms were neither papered nor plastered, but upon the boards there had been aforetime probably a coat of whitewash. Had it rained, we should have been flooded, and as it was, daylight and moonlight peeped through the cracks, all over our domicil.

Georgia, over most of the route I have been travelling, is comparatively a new land. I have been over the old hunting grounds of the Creeks and the Cherokees. Much of the country I have seen is rolling, much of it very beautiful, and nearly all of it covered with rich foliage. The climate is of that kind which will grow cotton, figs, rice, tobacco, and in some portions of it, sugar and other tropical fruits. Covington 30 years ago was a hunting ground or a wilderness. The [illegible] though very primitive [illegible] exhausted soil. The town looks as old as any built in the last century, and the [illegible] wears the appearance of rapid and [illegible] consumption.

I asked my landlord the cause of all this. He was a native Georgian, and summed it all up in one word, and that word "LAZINESS." "We cultivate," said he, "too much land. We [illegible] it to the uttermost. We grow [illegible] cotton [illegible] We [illegible] nothing [illegible] money [illegible] part, w[illegible] things as they are."

SEVERE REBUKE.—Whilst the [illegible] was pending in the New School Presbyterian General Assembly [illegible] into the [illegible] of slaveholders [illegible] Church, the Rev. Dr. Ross of Tennessee [illegible] the following [illegible] resolutions, which it is scarcely necessary to say did *not* pass:

That, with an express disavowal not to be inquisitorial, &c. a committee of one from each of the Northern Synods of —— be appointed, who shall be requested to report at the next General Assembly:

1. The number of Northern Church members who traffic with slaveholders and are seeking to make money by selling them negro clothing, hand cuffs and cowhides.

2. How many Northern Church members are concerned, directly or indirectly, in building and fitting out ships for the African slave trade, and the slave trade between the States.

3. How many Northern Church members have sent orders to New Orleans and other southern cities, to have slaves sold, to pay debts coming to them from the south. [See Uncle Tom's Cabin.]

4. How many Northern Church members buy the cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, oranges, pine apples, figs, ginger, cocoa, melons, and a thousand other things, raised by slave labor.

5. How many of these Church members have intermarried with slaveholders, and have thus become owners themselves, or enjoy the wealth made by the blood of the slave—especially if there be any Northern ministers of the Gospel in such a predicament.

6. How many Northern Church members, are the descendants of men who kidnapped negroes in Africa and brought them to Virginia and New England in former years.

7. What is the aggregate and individual wealth of Church members thus descended, and what action is best to compel them to disgorge this blood-stained wealth, or to make them give dollar for dollar, in equalizing the loss of the South by emancipation.

8. How many Northern Church members, ministers especially, have advocated murder in resistance to the laws of the land.

9. How many Northern Church members own stock in the underground railroads running off fugitive slaves, and Sabbath breaking railroads and canals.

10. That a special committee be sent up Red River to ascertain whether Legree, who whipped Uncle Tom to death (and a Northern gentleman) be not still in connection with some Northern Church in good and regular standing.

11. How many Northern Church members attend meetings of Spiritual Rappers—are Bloomers, or Women's Rights Conventionalists.

12. How many are cruel husbands.

13. How many are hen-pecked husbands.

Refinement at the White House.—The New York Herald says it is reported that the *Honorable* Mike Walsh, at a dinner party at the White House, the other day, and with Mrs. General Pierce at the table, boasted of having been on a glorious fishing excursion on the previous *Sabbath.* The Herald asks, "Can this be so?"

Not Bad.—At the Tom Moore supper, on Monday evening, ex-Mayor Quincy, while descanting upon the Irish character, observed that, although he had never been at Cork, he "had seen so many drawings of it that evening that he felt himself almost an Irishman.—*Boston paper.*

Skylarks.—A colony of skylarks, forty-two in number, were recently imported from England by a gentleman of this city, and liberated on the farm of Samuel Canby, about four miles out of town, with the hope of perpetuating the species in this country; and thus adding a songster of much renown to our forest choir. The birds flew from the place at which they were released in various directions, and, for the most part, in flocks of three to twelve, alighting mostly within sight, upon adjoining farms. Several of them have been seen within the last ten days, one about two miles from the point of dispersion, rising high in the air, singing as it ascended.

Delaware Republican.

From the Washington Union, May 28.

The Result thus far.—Nearly three months have elapsed since the inauguration. Most of the great offices of the country have been filled. The work of organising the new Administration of the government all over the country and abroad—a work infinitely more arduous in this country than in any other—if not fully done, is yet so far advanced as to indicate clearly the principle and policy in which it is to be finished. The necessary preliminaries of the change of government thus accomplished, a public report generally credited has gone forth that the new Administration, released in good measure from the needful toils belonging to the distribution of offices, is about to concentrate its energies upon the grave questions of public policy which the position of our country now presents.

It might be captious to suggest that great questions of public interest were other than subjects of *secondary* importance with an Administration at the head of which stands the illustrious author of the political axiom *"to the victors belong the spoils."*

There is, however, consolation to be derived from "the public report" (announced in the above extract from its organ) that before the expiration of its term the Administration may have completed the work of "organising," and will direct "its energies to grave questions of public policy."

Three months—one sixteenth part of Gen. Pierce's term of office—gone, and the Administration only *about* to concentrate its energies" on questions of public policy.

"Slow coach" this!—*N. Y. Commercial.*

BALTIMORE, June 7.

The difficulty and dissatisfaction which now exist in the Democratic ranks in this city are unprecedented. Never before, perhaps, in the history of our city, have there been so many disappointed and dissatisfied office seekers. The columns of the Sun teem daily (I mean the advertising columns) with squibs, innuendos, and bickerings, which show clearly that an evil genius is at work, and that the supposed firm foundation of Democracy is tottering to its very centre. Conflicting cliques and parties are arrayed one against the other, whilst those in possession of office are endeavoring to conciliate. There is also quite a fierce factional war in regard to the pending nominations for office at the next State election.

Interesting Letter from the Duke of Wellington.—During the first occupation of Paris by the allies in 1814, Lord Wellington wrote many important letters to the Home Government, part of one of which, addressed to Lord Liverpool, refers to the proposal then made to send him to America:

"I have already told you and Lord Bathurst that I feel no objection to going to America, though I don't promise to myself much success there. I believe there are troops enough there for the defence of Canada for ever, and even for the accomplishment of any reasonable offensive plan that could be formed from the Canadian frontier. I am quite sure that all the American armies of which I have ever read would not beat out of a field of battle the troops that went from Bordeaux last summer, if common precautions and care were taken of them.

"That which appears to me to be wanting in America is not a general, or general officers and troops, but a naval superiority on the lakes. Till that superiority is acquired, it is impossible, according to my notion, to maintain an army in such a situation as to keep an enemy out of the whole frontier, much less to make any conquest from the enemy, which with those superior means, might, with reasonable hopes of success be undertaken. I may be wrong in this opinion, but I think the whole history of the war proves its truth; and I suspect that you will find that Prevost will justify his misfortunes (which by the by, I am quite certain, are not what the Americans have represented them to be) by stating that the navy were defeated; and even if he had taken Fort Moreau, he must have retired.

"The question is, whether we can obtain this naval superiority on the lakes. If we cannot, I shall do you but little good in America, and I shall go there only to prove the truth of Prevost's defence, and to sign a peace which might as well be signed now. There will always, however, remain this advantage, that the confidence which I have acquired will reconcile both the army and people in England to terms of which they would not now approve.

"In regard to your present negotiations, I confess that I think you have no right, from the state of the war, to demand any concession of territory from America. Considering every thing, it is my opinion that the war has been a most successful one, and highly honorable to the British arms; but, from particular circumstances, such as the want of naval superiority on the lakes, you have not been able to carry it into the enemy's territory, notwithstanding your military success and now undoubted military superiority, and have not even cleared your own territory of the enemy on the point of attack. You cannot on any principle of equality in negotiation, claim a cession of territory, excepting in exchange for other advantages which you have in your power."

The worst of it.—"Do you want any berries, ma'am?" said a poor little boy one day, to a lady. The little fellow was very shabbily clothed, and his feet were bare and travel-stained. In both hands he held up a tin pail full of ripe raspberries, which were prettily peeping out from the green leaves that lay lightly over them. The lady told him she would like some; and taking the pail from him, she stepped into the house.—He did not follow, but remained behind, whistling to some canaries hanging in their cage on the porch.

"Why do you not come in, and see if I measure your berries right?" said the lady; "how do you know but I may cheat you?"

The boy looked archly up at her and smiled.

"I'm not afraid," said he, "for you would *get the worst of it,* ma'am."

"Get the worst of it!" said she; "what do you mean?"

"Why, ma'am, I should only lose my berries, and you would be stealing; don't you think you would get the worst of it?"

A Novel Method of Measuring Forensic Tediousness.—A member of the bar of one of the Eastern States was noted for possessing all the attributes of a good advocate but one; he never knew when to stop; indeed, it sometimes seemed as if he never would stop. On one occasion he had completely exhausted the patience of the court, the jury, and the other counsel; still the stream of his eloquence ran on as glibly as ever. At last he made a splendid peroration; every one present experienced a feeling of relief, and every eye was turned towards him, expecting to see him take his seat. But at this moment, to their astonishment and horror, he started off afresh on a new track. "Gentlemen of the jury," said he, "astronomers tell us that there are some stars situated at a distance so remote from this earth that their light, though it left them on the morning of creation, and has been travelling ever since, has not yet reached us." "Never mind, brother T.," interposed the opposing counsel, *"it will be sure to get here before you have done!"*

FROM EUROPE.—The Canada brings Liverpool papers to the 28th ult.

The cotton market had been firm during the week, with an upward tendency in prices. Sales of the week 54,500 bales. Fair Uplands 6⅜, middling 5¾ to 6d. The market closed without animation. Stock in Liverpool estimated at 745,000 bales.

On the 28th, questions were put to the government in both houses of Parliament to ascertain the position of England with regard to the critical state of Turkish affairs. Lord Clarendon in the Lords, and Lord John Russell in the Commons, stated that the French and English Representatives at Constantinople were acting in concert, and that the integrity of the Porte would be maintained. It was hoped Russia would insist on nothing incompatible therewith, but in the present condition of matters, the British government could not give further indication of the course they would pursue.

Turkey.—The Porte has refused to accept the Russian ultimatum, and Prince Menschikoff had embarked at Constantinople on board a Russian ship of war for Odessa.

The Ambassador of France had ordered the French fleet to the Dardanelles, supposed with a view to prevent any attempt of Russia to seize or pass the strait—but on the 20th the French squadron was still at Salamis.

The British fleet remained at Malta on the 18th, awaiting reinforcements from England.

Despatches to the British Admiral Dundas, stated that Menschikoff remained on board a steamer, and had given the Porte 8 days longer to reconsider; threatening if again resisted, he will finally withdraw.

China.—Later intelligence from China states that the French, American and English ships in China had undertaken to protect Nankin and Shanghai against the rebels, at the earnest request of the Emperor.

DANIEL WEBSTER AND THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

One of the most eloquent men of Massachusetts, Wendell Phillips, said in a speech recently delivered in the city of New York:

"They may call this a glorious Union. May my tongue grow tied to my mouth before any child of an American woman calls this Union a glorious Union! With us it is accursed! I dare not thank God that he gave Washington to us. Do you think that the slaveholder or profligate priests, like Theodore Clapp of New Orleans, could point to the institutions of this year of 1853, if they had not the figure of Washington to shield them? It is the great men of history that are the guilty men in this great national iniquity."

He went on to sneer with the horrible eloquence of a merry fiend over the death of the greatest of American statesmen, exclaiming in mocking accents, "*Where* is JOHN C. CALHOUN? *Where* is HENRY CLAY? *Where* is DANIEL WEBSTER? Where?" And it will be read with surprise and disgust, not only in every State of this Union, but throughout the civilized world, that there were men enough of the same sentiment and feeling, in the Massachusetts Legislature of 1853, to defeat an appropriation to build a monument to the memory of the great American whose statesmanship has attracted the admiration of the civilized world, and whose genius has reflected a glory upon the name of Massachusetts.

The efforts of Webster in defence of the Constitution are the mightiest props which have sustained the glorious charter of freedom in the fierce struggle of political madness and sectional strife; and the elevated and devoted spirit of patriotism, breathing from his orations, has imparted warmth and national pride to every section of the Union.

Webster needs no monument from Massachusetts. He has built his own monument, which will last to the end of time. Massachusetts would more honor herself by such a monument than she would the great man whose fame is already immortal on the brightest page of his country's history. We pity Massachusetts. We pity those intolerant political bigots who carry their party animosities into the grave. We pity the [illegible] fanatical negro worshippers of Boston. We pity human nature which can fall so low.

National Democrat.

NEW MODE OF ROBBING PEDESTRIANS.

About two months ago an elderly gentleman, while walking in one of our public streets, had his watch abstracted from his pocket in a very mysterious manner. He afterwards offered a reward of twenty dollars for its recovery, and stated that no questions would be asked of the person who returned the watch. He had, however, given up all hopes of finding his watch, which was a valuable family relic, when, one day last week, while in Wall street, he was accosted by a genteelly dressed man somewhat in this style:

"Sir, you lost a watch some time ago, for the return of which you advertised a reward of twenty dollars, and no questions to be asked."

"I did," said the gentleman.

"Are you ready to pay the money agreeably to the advertisement?" said the person.

"I am," said he.

"Well, here is your watch."

The gentleman then paid the money, and put the watch in his pocket, remarking at the same time, "I can't imagine how I lost it."

"Well, I will tell you," said the thief. "Don't you remember a person knocking against you the day you lost your watch?"

"I do," said the gentleman.

"Then it was," said the rogue coolly, "that it was taken from your pocket, and I will show you how it was done."

The villain, suiting the action to the words, jostled violently against the gentleman, which somewhat disturbed his equilibrium. The latter was perfectly satisfied with the explanation, and turning upon his heel left the thief and went chuckling into his office, where he told the story to his friends, and congratulated himself upon his unexpected good fortune.

The tale seemed so improbable to the listeners, not because they doubted the veracity of the old gentleman—for he was a man who had the confidence of the community—that they burst into a hearty laugh at the idea of a pickpocket being so conscience-smitten as to resore stolen property.

"If you have any doubts," said the gentleman, "I will show you the watch." And putting his hand in his pocket, to his great surprise and mortification he found that the thief had stolen his watch a second time, and had escaped with it and the twenty dollars besides.

We have narrated the above occurrence as it was told to us by a friend of the old gentleman, and we believe it to be true. A short time since, while passing up Broadway by the Astor House, we saw one man run against another in a similar manner, and in the collision a gold watch jumped out of the vest pocket of one of them, and the chain caught in the button of the other. The guard chain, however, was a strong one, and the two persons were stopped by it; the chain was unloosed, the watch restored to its proper place, and an apology was offered and accepted for the apparently unavoidable accident. We were impressed at the time with the conviction that the aggressor had come in collision for the purpose of stealing the watch.—*N. Y. Even. Post.*

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Want of space obliges us somewhat to curtail the account of the late Commencement:—

From the Raleigh Register.

Mr. Editor:—As the Commencement of 1847 is known as the *Polk Commencement*, so the one just past may be referred to hereafter as the *Hawks Commencement.* The attendance has been large and of a good quality; the weather (barring the dust) unexceptionable; the arrangements by the Marshals much the best ever known; the dancing abundant and orderly; the music excellent; the declamation tolerable; the senior orations very respectable; and the contributions on the part of the gentlemen, who delivered the usual lectures and addresses, beyond all praise. The best Alumni Address; one of the best addresses before the two Societies; a magnificent lecture before the Historical Society of the University; an impressive, affectionate, most eloquent Valedictory Sermon to the Senior Class, are, in brief, the characteristics of the Commencement of 1853.

Dr. Hawks's Sermon Monday night was distinguished by great force and beauty. The great charm was, that he did not forget he was in the pulpit. He did not forget that the highest aim of his sacred office is to win souls. The discourse was able, it was eloquent, it was learned—its greatest excellence however, was, that it was a sermon.

Upon Tuesday forenoon, the echoes around the University were wakened by the reading of the most finished composition, the utterance of which has ever disturbed their repose. "The Vindication of Sir Walter Raleigh" occupied two hours and twenty minutes in its delivery. It was a lecture by Dr. Hawks before the Historical Society. From its pages, no grace of composition was absent. Had the matter been mediocre, the manner in which it was read would have made it a rare treat. It would not be easy to maintain that it partook, in any eminent degree, of historic impartiality, in setting forth the defects in the character of Raleigh; nor, indeed, does its title lead one to anticipate the cool impartiality of the Bench, so much as the eager enthusiasm of the advocate. As what lawyers understand by a defence, it was without fault. Every act of word-painting was successfully used to render the hearers contemporary with the period treated of; and when the genius of the speaker had disentombed those who acted in the drama of which Raleigh was a principal figure, the more important part of his work was done. Not even Macaulay—when painting the trial of Hastings, or delineating the characters of the Lords whom the second James alienated from his throne many months before William sailed from Holland—shows more inspiration than did Dr. Hawks in his sketches of Elizabeth, Burleigh, Robert Cecil, James, and others, with whom a connection with the principal figure of his sketch rendered it necessary that his audience should be acquainted. Nor were the felicitous quotations from Raleigh's writings any small part of the pleasure given by the Lecturer. Nothing could have been more happy; they were the apples of gold in pictures of silver. In fine, to my poor judgment, it seemed that there was no passion in the breast to which the various arts of oratory can appeal, that was not fully aroused by the Vindication. It is cause for regret that Dr. Hawks declines giving it to the public for the present. Some consolation may be found in his reason, that it makes a passage in some graver work now contemplated, and somewhat in progress.

The subject chosen by Judge Nicholson for an address before the two Societies, was, "The Influence of Lawyers." What the topic lacked in freshness, was amply atoned for in the manner in which it was treated. The style was elegant and easy; the thought very good; the range of discussion wide; the tone of morality lofty, and the delivery unaffected and pleasant. Nothing but the fact that Dr. Hawks and Dr. Dickson were so happy in their efforts at Commencement, prevents the excellence of Judge Nicholson's address from being *all the talk.* Not once in ten years does the orator before our two Societies come up to the standard of this last effort.

Very considerable anxiety was felt by some who did not know Dr. Dickson, lest he should not maintain the very high character that the exercises up to Wednesday noon had given to this anniversary. Need I say that no apprehension could have been more groundless. Dr. Dickson had conceived a very high idea of what an Alumni Address should be, and well did he carry out his conception. The rudiments of education, long since received by the accomplished orator at Chapel Hill, have, in the 30 years since he graduated, been well developed, and he returned to his Alma Mater with the happy impression that he could in no way better evince his respect for her early instruction, than by showing to what extent he had profited thereby. Perilous, indeed, were it for most Alumni to measure their devotion to the University by so high a standard. Dr. Dickson was a bold man to attempt such a tribute to the memory of his early instructors in science. His theme was a *resume* of the advances of science since he left Chapel Hill. And a capital address it was. Steering most skillfully between barren declamation, in vague terms, upon the marvels of the nineteenth century, upon the one side, and the wearisomeness of petty details on the other, it was very creditable to its learned author, as it was a great honor to the liberal profession of which he is an ornament. A very pleasant passage in the exercises of the day arose from a handsome compliment, which Dr. Dickson, in mentioning the literati of this country, took occasion to pay to the able author of a work on Egyptian Antiquities. After the applause, at the close of the address, had subsided, Gov. Swain moved a return of the thanks of the association, and a request for a copy for publication. Thereupon, Dr. Hawks rose, and with much feeling acknowledged the graceful compliment that had been paid to him by the orator, insisting (a point in which doubtless he spoke his own opinion, alone) that it was altogether beyond his merits. He then complimented the speeches of the day, and turning to the young gentlemen of the University, said, with solemnity, that whatever of little distinction any of the elder Alumni had acquired in the world, they owed, *under God*, to the advantages they had received at this venerable institution,—adding that greater distinction than had fallen to the lot of those, who had preceded the present classes, was within the reach of these latter—only let them improve their present opportunities to the full.

So much for the addresses, the sermon and the lecture. With regard to the exercises of the young gentlemen, I do not find much to note.—Among the Freshmen who declaimed the best, were Messrs. Morrow and Brown Of the Sophomores, Mr. Spruill was the most fortunate in the selection of a speech, and in its delivery; some others, also, did pretty well. I never feel more harrowed up by reflections on the brevity of human life, than when sitting under a long declamation; especially if it be upon Washington, or in these later days, upon Clay, or Webster, Secession, and Union. Oh! my life! this young man has, with evil gestures and an emphasis most singularly falling on every wrong word in the piece, been ramping about for fourteen long minutes, when, by a calculation upon which I have been busy for the last ten minutes, I find that, if a man should live to be three-score and ten, he would not have much over six hundred thousand quarters of an hour to live. And here he g one of them. I understand that the P Rhetoric desires no such speech to b minutes. Certainly that ought to b Let me commend to the next competi lowing remarks of Macaulay for th marking and inward digestion. The pa be found in his history of England last. He spoke little more than five m every word was full of weighty matter he sat down his reputation as an orator stitutional lawyer was established." Th is a plaguey long time on Tuesday and W day evenings.

The Senior Orations on Thursday, I h only here and there, and heard but fe such as listened faithfully. Of th Mr. Merritt's and the Salutatory were ered. Mr. Merritt's was a sensible boot; whether or not the Latin was I Those who heard Mr. Pool and Mr. W favorably of their speeches.

The Graduating Class—in number 57 unusual merit as regards scholarship ment.

The Honorary Degree of L. L. D. w red upon Walker Anderson of Flo Judges Nash, Pearson and Battle upon Bishop Davis, of South C Rev. Messrs. Cross and Cyrus Joh

Very truly, &c.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF DEGREES, DIST &c., CONFERRED.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—I. *Scholarship.* Distinction was assigned to Messrs. B rence, Merritt, Morrow, Sessions a The Second—Messrs. Cowper, Cr Hines, Johnson, Owens, Slade, Sp son, Waddell and N. S. Yarborough —Messrs. Burney, Doss, Drake, H

II. *Department.* Seven members were absent from no duty during Messrs. Crump, Hilliard, Hines, Merritt Slade and Waddell.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—I. *Scholarship.* Distinction—Messrs. Colton, E. W. G Pattick. The Second—Messrs. B Gaines, Gatling, Hall, McDougald, W Whitaker. The Third—Messrs. bell, Graham, Lewis, McIver, Mo gomery and Whitfield.

II. *Department.*—There are 56 bers; of these 19 or more than been absent from no duty during are Messrs. Boyden, Colton, Davis, G Gilliam, Hadly, Hall, J. R. H Lewis, McNair, R. McNair, McN Slade, Turner, Wharton and Whitfi

JUNIOR CLASS.—I. *Scholarship.* tinction—Messrs. Alexander, Bat Graves, Jackson and Wetmore. Second—Bullock, Galloway, Johnston, L Rand, Robeson, Ruffin, W. L. Scott, J. H. Wright. Third—Messrs. R. Morrison, Shaw and B. Whitfield.

II. *Department.*—Ten of the 61 bers of this class have been absent during the year, viz: Messrs. Andrews, Bullock, Graves, Nichols, W. L. Scott, Wetmore, B. Whitfield and T. Whitf of the ten, viz: Messrs. Andrews, Battle, and Graves, have never been absent three years they have been members of tution.

SENIOR CLASS.—I. *Scholarship.* tinction—Messrs. Black, Lawrence, Mer ritt, Morehead, Spencer and White. Messrs. Allen, Chambers, B. F. Green, ton, Livingston, Pool, Powell, Woods Third—Messrs. Battle, Bullock, Dism bee, Peebles, N. E. Scales, J. L. S next best were Messrs. Cutlar, Stickn T. Taylor.

II. *Department.*—The attendances each student upon Morning and Evening Divine Worship on the Sabbath, tions, are 1200 each year, or 4800 full Collegiate term of four years. regular members of this class, 4, viz Bullock, Ferebee, D. McN. McKay, Scales were absent from no duty years. Mr. Spencer was twice absent Prayers, twice from Recitation and once vine Worship during the Sophomore ye Lamp 12 times from Prayers and 8 tion during the Freshman year, all on sickness, and neither was absent in stance during four years. Mr. Pool sent during the three first years, unavoidably during the Senior year. T. Green, J. T. Taylor, and White, and never voluntarily absent during Mr. Livingston entered Freshman half and was never *absent a day* during and a half. Mr. J. McKay enter more, and was never absent during Dismukes entered at the same time, er absent when able to attend. Mess and Merritt entered Sophomore half and were never absent, and Mr. McL (from Morning Prayers) during two half. Mr. Stickney entered Junior half and was never absent. The next most were Messrs. Worth, Battle, J. J. Sc bles, Powell, Chambers, Harrington rence. Messrs. Allen and Morehead lost erable time from severe sickness, but ever voluntarily absent, and the latter sent from any cause when upon the Hill the full collegiate term of four years.

The degree of A. M. in regular conferred upon the following gentlem

Wm. A. Dick, M. D.,	Lumberton
Seaton Gales,	Raleigh
Julius Gorrell	Greensb
William E. Hill,	Duplin
Richard Hines,	Chapel H
Wm. H. Johnston,	Tarborough
Malcom McNair,	Robeson
John Pool,	Elizabeth C
Wm. G. Pool, M. D.,	"
R. Lawrence Smith,	Scotland N
Clement G. Wright,	Fayettevi

North Carolina Company appears to ta lead in the Copper Stocks, and is the fav the speculative community. The prospects Company are probably the most brilliant of this description of property. The certain developement for rapid returns, th yet offered on the market, and although may be others of equal value, they have presented such favorable features for inv as this company has already exhibited.

N. Y. Expr

Life has its cares and trials under al stances. Those of matrimony are every proverbial as deriving their sting more overwrought expectations which preced than from their own proper severity. It ties generally arise from the neglect things—"trifles light as air," yet most p evil or good. The heart needs constant ment, and when you begin to withdraw its accustomed food—those little attentio delicacies which are its life and streng does it grow weary and dissatisfied, and its fires begin to flag. I have no doubt but th large amount of matrimonial misery has from indifference to matters of the most mi portance. Constancy, like fuel to fire, is ne to keep the soul warm.

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*It is an interesting fact in the comparison between the increase of Free Blacks and Slaves, to know that while the slave population has increased 28 per cent, the free negroes have increased but 10 per cent, and the white population 20 per cent. The inference, according to all laws of personal comfort, is that the slaves are well cared for, at least in the proper provision for all their bodily wants.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1853.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The only considerable fire that has occurred in this town since 1846, broke out shortly after midnight on Friday night last. It commenced in the warehouse in the rear of Mr. Beverly Rose's store, near the west end of Hay Street, and soon communicated to the kitchen of Mrs. Brown's Hotel, (late Harman's.) From those points it spread to the Hotel and the four other three story and basement and attic double brick buildings, immediately adjoining to the west, all of which, with their warehouses and kitchens, were destroyed. The Hotel had been recently very handsomely fitted up by the owners, Messrs. Stedman & Horne, and Mrs. Brown had moved into it only ten days before. The owners had insurance in the Greensborough Mutual for $2,000, and in the Fayetteville Mutual for $1,000, which will not cover their loss. Mrs. Brown had $2,000 insurance in the Ætna of Hartford, and, though she saved considerable furniture, is doubtless a heavy loser beyond that amount. Several of the boarders lost clothing, furniture, &c. The two next buildings, extending 80 feet on Hay street, belonged to the Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, and were insured in the Ætna for $2000, much below their value. Mr. Rose had $3,000 on his goods in the N. C. Mutual and $1000 in the Ætna, which it is hoped exceeds his loss. Messrs. R. & J. Gilchrist occupied the two lower tenements adjoining Mr. Rose, and were insured for $1000 in the Fayetteville Mutual, which it is hoped considerably exceeds their loss. Above them, Mrs. Bevill's Boarding House, from which we understand most of the furniture was saved. No insurance. The next store was occupied by Mrs. Blue, as a small confectionary, and the upper stories as her dwelling. Stock and furniture mostly saved. No insurance. In the same building was the store of Mr. Daniel McRae, who saved most of his goods. Loss $300 to $400. No insurance. Half of this building was owned by Charles Montague, Esq. and was insured in the Fayetteville Mutual for only $500. The other half was owned by John D. Starr, Esq. and was insured in the Fayetteville Mutual for a like small amount. The next store was occupied by Mr. Wm. C. Campbell, who saved nearly every thing. Loss only $50. The last by Mr. Henry L. Jones, whose loss was likewise small. Mr. B. Monaghan occupied the dwelling above, and had time to save his furniture. This double building was owned by Mr. Patrick Montague, and was insured in the Fayetteville Mutual for $700.

The whole loss is at least $25,000, of which about half was insured. It would probably require $50,000 to restore the property to its condition before the fire.

The buildings on the opposite side of the street were several times on fire, but it was extinguished by those on the roofs.

There was more confusion, want of organization, of skill, and of means, in this fire than in any we ever witnessed in this town, and we take occasion to say, that, if in all these respects there be not a change, it will be unsafe for insurance companies to do business here, at least without a material increase of rates of premium. Engines of more power, and capable persons to command them, are indispensable. And some mode must be adopted of always *keeping* the fire reservoirs filled with water, instead of depending on the water works at the moment, and that too when every one feels at liberty to discharge the water from many points of the water works at the same time.

It is probable that many small articles were saved from the late fire by persons who may not know the owners to whom they should be restored. We are requested to suggest, that information of all such things will be cheerfully received at the store of Messrs. Stedman & Horne. A silver cup, belonging to a lady, and of more than its intrinsic value to her, is supposed to have been saved, but has not been heard of.

THE CANVASS.—The following is an extract from a business letter to the Editors:—

"I attended a discussion at Gold Hill, on last Saturday, between Osborne and Craige. It was a most complete triumph on the part of Mr. Osborne. The points of the discussion were the acquisition of Territory and the distribution of the proceeds of the public land; and incidentally the surplus revenue and the Tariff. Mr. Craige complains of having been mis-represented on the subject of the public lands, and is evidently getting *sick* of his position. He certainly falls far short of the expectation of the Whigs in point of strength, whilst Osborne as much exceeds it. The *effect* at Gold Hill was *beautiful*. The prospect for Mr. Osborne's success is bright, and brightening. *He* is satisfied with appearances, and his friends believe there is no doubt but he will "come through" with flying colors."

Walter F. Leak, Esq. spoke in the Court House in this place on Tuesday last. He opposes Mr. Ashe on the Land question.

The Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, who has been on a visit to his home in this place for the past eight days, left here this morning for Washington. On a visit to the U. S. Arsenal, on Saturday last, the customary National Salute on such occasions, was fired.

Jas. G. Cook, Esq. has been elected President of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road, in place of John A. Williams, Esq. resigned. Mr. W. will continue a Director in the Company.

HAY.—Two loads of Hay from Forsyth county, 120 miles from this place, were brought here on Saturday last, by R. A. Shultz, and sold for $1 per 100 lbs. If it had been well cured it would have sold for $1 25 or more. The loads weighed 3012 and 2750 lbs., and the smaller load was hauled over the Plank Road by two horses.

The example of Mr. Shultz is worthy of imitation by our up country friends.

DIVIDEND.—The Merchants' Bank of Newbern has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dunlap, aged about 109 years, died at Winnsborough, S. C., on the 3d inst.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The Committee of Arrangements, appointed at a meeting of citizens on Saturday last, has selected Clement G. Wright, Esq. to deliver an Oration, and Gen. John Winslow to read the National Declaration of Independence. And both gentlemen have consented to officiate.

"HOW THIS" *Union* "IS GIVEN TO FIBBING."—The Washington Union prefaces a long article with the astounding remark, that "There was not an abolitionist in the land who did not droop his head when President Pierce was elected"!! And to clinch the nail it adds, "ALL the abolitionists voted for either Scott or Hale"!!! &c. &c. &c.

To what a desperate state of mendacity must not the Union have arrived to hazard such statements as these, which no man of any party can believe? Did not Martin Van Buren, and John Van Buren, and David Wilmot, and W. C. McClelland, and John A. Dix, and the Editors of the N. Y. Evening Post, and thousands and thousands of other abolitionists vote for Pierce? And have not many of that party, fierce opponents of Southern institutions, been appointed to lucrative offices by Pierce? The facts are undeniable, and undenied by any paper or person having the slightest claim to respect for veracity.

The Wilmington Journal denies that it said that the proceeds of the public lands should sacredly be devoted to the payment of the public debt. We are sorry for it; for it is the truth that the lands are so devoted by law and by the deeds of cession. But the Journal is unwilling to have the truth imputed to it.* It is so common an argument with the Journal's party, against distribution, that we might well be excused for supposing it embodied in the Journal's labored argument.

As to the expenses of managing the lands exceeding the income from the lands, that is a humbug. The Journal says that the *direct* expenses for the last year were $461,565 66; whilst the proceeds were $2,043,239 58. But, by charging the lands with a large sum for fulfilling Indian treaties, and the expenses of the Indian department, and such items, it puts the balance on the other side. And if those had not been sufficient, the Journal might, with equal propriety, have charged the lands with the cost of the army, if not of the navy, or any other branch of expenditure. That the lands yield a large revenue, beyond the expenses, is known to every intelligent person; and denied only by those who wish to attain a party end at any sacrifice. That that revenue, or the lands themselves, ought to be divided among *all* the States, instead of among the Western States only, is the ground we contend for. They have been given to the latter year after year, by millions of acres at a time, whilst the former have got none. We are for putting an end to so unjust a system. We want the share due to North Carolina.

The North Carolinian declines answering our questions why Mr. Venable voted for Bennett's Land Bill, and why that bill passed a House containing a Locofoco majority of two to one. It says the bill was defeated. So it was; but it was because the Senate would not or could not come to a vote upon it. Its introduction and passage through the House unquestionably had one good effect: it prevented the final passage of bills granting 14,000,000 of acres to new States which it was admitted would otherwise have passed.

We have received a Catalogue of the Faculty and students of the Masonic Institute at Germanton, N. C., (advertised in to-day's paper,) and are glad to find that the Institution is very flourishing. The number students last session was 100.

The Southern Convention met at Memphis, Tenn. on the 6th inst. About a thousand Delegates, from fifteen States, were present. The Hon. Wm. C. Dawson of Georgia was elected President, with 25 Vice Presidents.

The Convention adopted a resolution in favor of a rail road from the Mississippi to the Pacific, to be constructed by the general government. Another in favor of granting lands to the contiguous States; and others in favor of improving the navigation of the south Mississippi by deepening the channel, and for deepening the harbors of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and Richmond. [Why did they omit Wilmington?]

It adjourned to meet in Charleston, S. C. in April next.

WITHOUT AN ACCIDENT!—The N. Y. Express gives an account of the Editor's trip from Niagara Falls to New York. Left the Falls at ¼ past 7 A. M. (after breakfast,) stopped 2¼ hours in Albany to dine, and arrived at New York at ¼ past 10 P. M. Whole running time 12¾ hours. Distance 455 miles. 36 miles an hour. The Editor is delighted at the speed. We think he ought to be thankful that he got over such a distance, in such time, without a broken neck, or leg.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—A train of cars ran over some cows and was thrown off the track near Macon, Geo., by which a mail guard was killed, and five passengers seriously injured, among them the Hon. A. H. Stephens.

REFORM IN NEW YORK.—A new Reform Charter for the city of New York, passed by the Legislature, has been adopted by the voters of the city by a majority of about 33,000. It was high time, for the corruption of the city government bid fair to qualify it for a second Sodom or Gomorrah.

Receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road for May, $237,268 67, an increase of $62,394 29 over May 1852.

We are indebted to Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., New York, for the April No. of the Edinburg Review, and the May No. of the North British Review, the latest Nos. of their cheap republications of the Standard European Reviews.

His Excellency, D. S. Reid, has decided that the law on the subject required him to leave the selection of Surveyors for the Rail Road routes from Goldsboro' to Beaufort, and from Charlotte to the Tennessee line, to the Directors of the North Carolina Central Rail Road. They meet on the first of July, and at that time will appoint the Surveyors.

COMMISSIONS IN WILMINGTON.—We have received two communications from merchants of Wilmington, in reply to our complaint against the Chamber of Commerce of that town for fixing a charge of 20 per cent. commission for receiving and forwarding goods per river, and 12½ per cent. only per rail road. We publish them with a few comments:—

WILMINGTON, June 8, 1853.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:—Gentlemen: In explanation of the discrimination apparently made against merchants in your section in our Tariff of Charges to which your paper of the 6th alludes, I would ask your attention to the following figures; say:

Freight on 1 box from New York,	$1 00
" on Rail Road, drayage, &c.,	1 50
	$2 50
Commissions—12½ per cent.,	31
Compare with,—	
Freight on 1 box from New York,	$1 00
Drayage to Boat,	15
	$1 15
Commissions—20 per cent.,	23

Does not this shew that we have *discriminated in favor of your merchants*, as their forwarding is less trouble, which we all admit? The whole difference is that the freights on the Road are payable here, and we get a commission on that. The River freights only pay a commission on the charges from New York.

Upon this letter we remark, that by its own showing we are strengthened in the belief of the injustice of the discrimination. For taking more trouble, by railroad, and advancing $1.50 in cash, (to be repaid possibly at some remote period,) the forwarding merchant receives only *eight cents* more than for the *less* trouble and *no advance* of the $1.50. Supposing the trouble equal, eight cents is no adequate compensation for an advance of $1.50 for persons scattered all over the country—$8 for extending a credit of $150 in small sums to persons whom the agent probably never saw and never will see, and who may or may not be good.

The other letter is as follows:—

WILMINGTON, June 8, 1853.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:—Gentlemen: In your issue of the 6th inst. I read the following:

[Here follows our paragraph which it is unnecessary to repeat.]

Let us see if this *is* an injurious "discrimination against the trade by river," or whether in making the charge you have "not acted hastily in the matter" and without sufficient information on the subject.

On goods forwarded by Rail Road, 12½ per cent. commission is charged, for the reason that it is computed on freights paid both by vessel and Rail Road, together with the drayage, which is generally 25 per cent. of vessel freight. Now the Rail Road freight is always at least twice as much as the vessel freight, consequently if the commission on the goods was only charged on vessel freight and the same amount to be received, the rates would be 37½ per cent., not including that on drayage: while the charge on goods by River is only 20 per cent.: showing a clear "discrimination" in *favor* of the River of over 17½ per cent. The merchants receiving goods by Rail Road, if they had not been subjected to this charge all along (while the commission on goods by River has only been 12½ per cent., just one third) might have complained that the signers "acted hastily", but for my life I cannot see how such a charge can come from the source it does, especially when the merchants of this place have the example set by their brethren of your town—their charge for forwarding goods to the back country being 25 per cent. commissions on freight up the River, which is in some instances 50, 100 and 200 per cent. greater and never less than the freight by vessel on which 20 per cent. is here charged. "Why then impose a heavier tax on that which is less laborious?" is a question which I might answer as if propounded for the benefit of your Rail Road friends—but I will not consume more of your space—I trust that what has been said will be considered a "satisfactory explanation" and one which will exonerate the "forty-two" from "acting hastily in the matter": of which number I am ONE.

The writer of the above appears to go upon the assumption that the service performed is the same in both cases, which we have shown above is not the case. It is only by such an erroneous assumption that a discrimination of 17½ per cent., or of any other amount, is made in *favor* of the river.

Then as to the charge here for forwarding by wagon to the back country. We are authorized by those who know to say, that one person can receive and forward by boat in Wilmington more goods in one day, than ten men can weigh and load into wagons here in the same time. Here every package by every dray must be carefully noted, warehoused without charge, weighed, packed into wagons, and the weight furnished to wagoner and consignee. In all these particulars it is different in Wilmington. No fair comparison can be instituted between the labor and responsibility here and at Wilmington. The charge for storage alone, (which is made in Wilmington and not made here,) would probably be equal to the difference between 20 and 25 per cent., to say nothing of the other items.

But we are informed of one fact which conclusively shows that an invidious influence of some kind has been brought to bear upon this question. We are assured that parties in Wilmington most largely engaged in forwarding by the river were willing to fix the commission for that service at 15 per cent., and strenuously resisted a higher rate. Finally, a compromise between 25 per cent. commission, which was desired in Wilmington, and 15 per cent. which was desired by the parties referred to, was fixed on. Now if persons most extensively engaged in the river business were willing to do it at 15 per cent., why did the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce insist on 25 or 20 per cent.?

Since the above was in type we find an article in the Journal on the subject, but it contains nothing new except the assertion that "the trouble is exactly the same either way,"—by river or road. This is denied by those who know, and our letter above, from a member of the Chamber of Commerce, admits that it is not correct.

The Legislature and people of California have entered hotly into the subject of the Mesilla Valley dispute with Mexico, and are urgent for another war with Santa Anna and the "villainous Mexicans."

Father Gavazzi, formerly a Roman Catholic Priest, and now a powerful lecturer against that Church, was mobbed and beaten at Quebec, on the night of the 7th inst. He was not seriously hurt, but his Secretary was badly beaten. Gavazzi defended himself manfully, knocking down several persons with a chair. A party of soldiers finally cleared the church.

From Quebec he went to Montreal, and there a terrible riot took place, in the course of which fire arms were freely used; and finally the military fired on the crowd. Seven persons are stated to have been killed and eleven wounded.

Gavazzi's Lectures produced great excitement in New York a few weeks ago, and might have ended in a riot, but for the remembrance of the Astor Place riot.

Carolina Female College.—The Examination of the pupils of this flourishing Institution, commenced on Monday last and closed on Wednesday.

On Tuesday an interesting discourse was delivered before the Graduating Class, by Rev. James Stacy. In the evening a very appropriate and highly interesting Address was delivered by William S. Mullins, Esq.

An exceedingly interesting, eloquent and effective Address was delivered by Prof. Cross, of Charleston. The Graduates were then presented with their Diplomas by the President, in a few appropriate remarks.

It affords us much pleasure to be able to say, that Carolina Female College is a fast-growing Institution, and is under the conduct of an able and efficient Faculty.—*Wadesborough Argus.*

Counterfeit Four Dollar Bills.—Counterfeit four dollar notes are in circulation, of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, *old plate.*

Receive none of those which upon being cut in half will not cut the engravers' names.

The general appearance and engraving of the counterfeits is much coarser than that of the genuine, but the above is the most certain test. It is supposed that a good many of these bills have recently been put in circulation.

Wilmington Journal.

Railroad Fare Reduced.—The fare between Baltimore and Washington has been reduced from $1.80 to $1.25, and for tickets to go and return on the same day from $2 to $1.50.

More than was Bargained for.—The ship Frank Pierce arrived at Boston on the 5th inst., with seven hundred and ten passengers. When the vessel left Liverpool she had only six hundred and ninety-nine passengers, and consequently there must have been eleven births on board during the passage.

Accident to Gen. Scott.—We regret to learn that Major-General Scott, while walking through Fifth avenue, near Thirteenth street, on Wednesday night, stumbled upon a loose flag-stone and fell to the ground, spraining his right arm severely. It was supposed, at first, that the bone was broken, but the surgeon who examined the limb pronounced the injury to be nothing more than a severe sprain.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

A well known political economist says: "We pay best, first, those who destroy us—generals; second, those who cheat us—politicians and quacks; third, those who amuse us—singers and musicians; and least of all, those who instruct us—authors, schoolmasters and editors."

A Dog out of Place.—On the evening of a recent Sunday, as the inhabitants of Ystradgunlais, South Wales, were crowding to the chapel to hear a somewhat famous itinerant preacher, a huge dog made his way into the building, bolted up the pulpit stairs, and took possession of the place assigned to the pastor. The unsuspecting itinerant walked up to the pulpit in a short time, but, assailed with fierce growls and a row of teeth like an alligator's he was glad to get to the bottom of the steps. A second ventured, but elicited some additional growls. A third sage, thinking discretion the better part of valor, next ascended to make an amicable settlement with Tyke. He did not dispute the dog's right of possession, but endeavored to charm him from his elevated position with a piece of candle. At this Tyke waxed more furious than ever, deeming the candle an insult; and at length the pastor took his place in the small reading-desk, in which he preached, Tyke all the while remaining perched aloft listening to the discourse with a gravity and decorum worthy of a class-leader. The scene may be "more easily imagined than described."

Liverpool Standard.

Girls.—Holmes, in one of his poems, says, in a parenthetical way:

——"My grandpapa
Loved girls when he was young."

No doubt of it; for Holmes is a sensible man, and must have had a sensible grandfather. All sensible men love girls when they are young, and when they are old too. (We apply the "old" to the men, not to the girls, mind you.) Girlhood is an institution—a "peculiar institution"—which as lovers of the "union" we feel bound to cherish; and as to girls, large and small, we hold that no gentleman's family is complete without them. Of little girls, an American poet says:

"With rosy cheeks and merry dancing curls,
And eyes of tender light,
O very beautiful are little girls,
And goodly to the sight!"

And as to large girls—"big, bouncing girls"—what a pity it is that they must soon be women, stately, matronly, queenly women, who are only not angels because they are not—girls!—who, by the by, are not angels either, but vastly more charming than any members of the angelic host that we remember to have seen in pictures or elsewhere! Indeed they are.—*Boston Post.*

MARRIED,

In Ashborough, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. George McNeill, Mr. DAVID G. WORTH to Miss JULIA A. STICKNEY.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 7th instant, Miss FRANCES ANN POTTS, aged 14 years.

A CARD.

MRS. BROWN returns her grateful thanks to the public for the assistance rendered in saving her property from the fire on Saturday morning last, and for the kind sympathy for her loss so generally expressed. June 13.

Dr. JOHN F. TOMPKINS,

Editor of the Farmers' Journal,

WILL address the people of Cumberland, at the Town Hall at Fayetteville, on Friday the 1st of July, at 12 o'clock, upon the subject of Agricultural improvement.

LOST, on the Plank Road between Rockfish Factory and Fayetteville, a small pearl silver clasp POCKET BOOK, containing Fifty-four Dollars, a plain Gold Ring, and an invoice of Medicines. Any person finding said Pocket Book will be liberally rewarded by returning it to me at Lumberton, or to Mr. Harman.

R. M. NORMENT.

June 13, 1853. 1tpd

DR. C. B. BAKER,

HAVING taken the office adjoining the store of his brother, Jas. Baker, Jr., in Elizabethtown, tenders his professional services to the public, and will be pleased to attend to ALL calls.

Elizabethtown, June 2, 1853. 200-6t

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 13.

BACON—	9 a 10	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	24 a 25
CANDLES—F.F.	16 a 17	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	6 a
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
COFFEE—Rio,	11 a 11½	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	11½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	9 a 10	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 50 a 1 60
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	30 a 32
Strictly prime,	10¼ a 10¾	SEED—	
Prime,	10 a 10½	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
Fair,	9¾ a 10	Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
COTTON BAGGING—		SHOT—	
Gunny,	14 a 16	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Dundee,	13 a 15	Buck,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	SPIRITS—	
COTTON YARNS—		Peach Brandy,	a
No. 5 to 10,	17	Apple "	45 a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—		N. C. Whiskey,	30 a 32
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	Northern "	a
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FEATHERS—	35 a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50
FLOUR—		Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Superfine,	4 80 a	American Gin,	30 a 40
Fine,	4 55 a	Holland Gin,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	4 30 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	10 a 11
Corn,	65 a	Crushed,	9½ a 10½
Wheat,	75 a 80	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	40 a 42½	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	75 a 80	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	65 a 70	TALLOW—	7 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8	TOBACCO—	
Green,	3 a	Leaf,	2 a 3½
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a 3 00
Ditto, wide,	6 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	10 a 11	10 x 12,	2¼ a
LEAD—	8½ a 9	WOOL—	23 a 24

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon remains steady.

Cotton.—There has not been a single sale since Thursday last that we have heard of. We therefore continue the figures of that day.

Corn.—Sales easily made at highest figure.

In Flour we report an improvement.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Receipts light. Yellow 2 65, Virgin 2 80, Hard 1 60. Spirits 31½ to 32, with upward tendency. Tar 2 20 to 2 25. Corn, stock full, demand light. Bacon, shoulders and sides, 10; hams 11½, with downward tendency. Lard scarce, would bring 11 to 11½. One raft Timber sold at $10.

At Charleston, cotton 8½ to 11¼, firm. N. C. Corn 61. Flour 5 25 to 5 50. Bacon depressed at 7 to 9.

Total receipts of cotton, 3,135,162 bales, against 2,907,243 last year. Increase 227,919.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 9—Brig Buena Vista from Savannah; Schrs A J DeRosset, Virginia Griffith, Rhode Island, and Mary Wise from New York. 10—Brig A H Wass from Newport, R. I.; Schr Alarie from New York.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 6—Str Brothers, with boat Cassiday in tow, and goods for E Fuller, Merony & Burkhead, J H & J Martine, S J Hinsdale, C Banks, W Draughon, Willkings & Co, Jones & Leach, Hall & Robinson, A Johnson & Co, T J Johnson, E J Hale & Son, L McKellar, D & W McLaurin, G S Deming, H C McLean.

MASONIC INSTITUTE.

Board of Instruction.

REV. GEORGE M. EVERHART, Principal, and Professor of Greek and Natural Science.

RUFUS H. SMITH, Professor of Latin and English Literature.

IGNATIUS E. SHUMATE, Teacher in Mathematics.

THIS Institution is located at Germanton, Stokes county, N. C., in a healthy and beautiful country. The village is very moral, and enjoys many religious advantages. Besides, it is situated in a region more abundant in minerals and fossils, than any other in the South; and thereby affords the student the best opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with several of the Natural Sciences.

There is a superior set of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus that cost near $700,—also a Cabinet of Minerals and Fossils numbering about 600 different specimens—for illustrating Natural Sciences.

The Libraries number 1435 volumes.

The course of studies laid down corresponds to the usual preparatory studies, and those required in the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior Classes in our oldest and best Colleges. Those who can pass a satisfactory examination on this course, having remained at this Institution at least two years, (TO COMPLETE THE WHOLE, HOWEVER, REQUIRES A MUCH LONGER TIME,) shall receive a Gold Medal with inscriptions testimonial of character and scholarship. Those having passed successfully through this course of study can graduate in one year at any of our best Colleges or Universities, and thereby considerably lessen the usual expenses, and at the same time enjoy all the advantages of the whole College Course.

The Scholastic year is divided into two Sessions.—the first beginning on the fourth Thursday in July and ending on the third Wednesday in December; and the second beginning on the first Thursday in January and ending on the first Wednesday in June.

There are two Examinations—private and public. The private at the close of the first session, and the public at the close of the scholastic year.

COMMENCEMENT—The first Wednesday in June.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is $7, $10, and $15 per Session. Incidentals 50 cents. Board, including Room, Fuel and Washing, $30.

June 10, 1853. 2-6t

☞ THE Election of Professor of Mathematics in Davidson College, is postponed until Wednesday before the second Thursday in August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Davidson College.

ARCH'D SMITH, S. C.

June 8, 1853. 2-2tpd

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

WE are authorized to announce PETER PATTERSON as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, at the election in August next.

June 1853. 2te

To the Traveling Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR-HORSE POST COACHES between this place and Warsaw, is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.

The time of arrival and departure is as follows:

Leave Fayetteville daily at 3 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 8 o'clock P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Fayetteville at 10 o'clock P. M.

M. McKINNON.

June 11, 1853. 2-6m

ON CONSIGNMENT,

7 HHDS. WESTERN BACON.

C. E. LEETE.

June 13, 1853. 1t

MERCANTILE NOTICE.

WILLIAM RHODES has taken the Store at Mrs. Roberts's, where he is now opening and receiving a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Crockery,

And many other articles. Also a good assortment of FINE LIQUORS.

As he has been favored by several of the best experienced merchants in Fayetteville, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may patronise him.

WILLIAM RHODES.

Deep River, Moore county, N. C., June 10, 1853. 2-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber at June Term 1853, of Cumberland County Court, sued out Letters of Administration on the estate of JOHN W. HOWELL, dec'd: All persons having claims against his intestate are hereby notified to present them for payment within the time limited by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

J. W. PEARCE.

Fayetteville, June 13, 1853. 2-4w

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will commence on the 11th July.

Terms, per Session of five months:

Elementary studies,	$8 00
English branches,	12 00
Higher Mathematics, with practical instructions in Surveying,	15 00
Classics,	17 50

Board, per Session, in advance, $35; otherwise, $8 a month.

No deduction in tuition for the first two weeks of any absence, and no contingencies.

GEO. B. WETMORE.

June 13, 1853. 2-2t

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of W. & J. T. Andrews is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. J. T. Andrews is fully authorized to settle all business of the late firm. Persons due the said firm will please make early settlement. We, the subscribers, tender our sincere thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage that we have received since the above firm existed.

W. & J. T. ANDREWS.

Richmond Co., N. C., May 25, 1853. 2-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

WE, the subscribers, have this day entered into a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on a general Dry Goods and Grocery Business, under the name and style of Andrews & Ingram.

And we would take this opportunity to solicit the friends of the late firm to give us a call, as we are determined to sell Goods lower than can be bought in this country, for cash or to punctual customers. So give us a call before buying elsewhere.

J. T. ANDREWS.
A. H. INGRAM.

May 25, 1853. 2-tf

$10 Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, five miles North of McKay's Mills, in Bladen county, on the 11th of May, a small Bay Mule, six years old, marked with a grey spot on one thigh, and shows marks of the gear. He was last seen following a wagon near Carthage.—The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Lewis W. Levy in Fayetteville.

G. BARFIELD.

June 9, 1853. 2-3tpd

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, on a credit of six months, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., a likely woman—MARY, about 22 years of age, and her three children—two girls and a boy, the youngest about four months old, belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Hiram Robinson.

BENJ. ROBINSON, Administrator.

June 1, 1853. 1-ts

Wanted Immediately,

TEN good Spirit Barrel Coopers, for whom liberal prices will be paid.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Fayetteville, June 7, 1853. 1-1m

After the 11th instant, our prices for Spirit Barrels will be $2 50.

A BARGAIN OFFERED.

AS the undersigned has determined to remove to the West, she offers for sale that commodious House, which she now occupies, in the village of Summerville, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, 126 acres of land at the mouth of Cross Creek, in the town of Fayetteville, a short distance above the Clarendon Bridge. Terms cash, or paper negotiable at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. Reference, as to the Cross Creek land, is made to James Banks, Esq., of Fayetteville.

E. BAILEY.

Summerville, N. C., June 6, 1853. 1tf

SUMMERVILLE

Male and Female Seminary.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Tuesday, 5th July next.

The buildings of the Institution having been enlarged, ample accommodation is, therefore, offered to young Ladies who may wish to attend this School.

TERMS OF TUITION, per Session of five months.

For the Classics and the Higher Mathematics,	$10 50
Common English Branches,	8 50
EXTRA:	
For the French Language,	10 00
Music on Piano, and use of Instrument,	17 50
Painting, Drawing, &c.,	5 00

Some 15 or 20 young Ladies can be furnished with board in the family of the Principal.

Any number of young men can be provided for in the village. Board from $7 to $8 per month.

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.

Summerville, N. C., June 1, 1853. 1tf

P. S. Kept constantly on hand, Books and Stationery, at Booksellers' prices.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 22d term of this School will commence on the 6th of July, 1853, and continue five months.

For a circular, containing full information, apply to the subscriber. ALDERT SMEDES, *Rector.*

June 8, 1853. 1-3t

F. & W. PLANK ROAD OFFICE,
June 7, 1853.

WHEREAS, the practice of defacing and destroying the mile posts on the road is becoming common, and cannot be allowed,

Resolved, That notice be given in the papers and along the line of the road, that the 17th clause of the Charter, which makes the damage or injury to the property of the Company an indictable offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment, will in all cases be rigidly enforced.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW,
President, &c.

1-3wj

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

WE ARE authorised to announce JAMES W. STRANGE, Esq. as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the Election in August next.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

☞ We are authorised to announce JESSE T. WARDEN as a Candidate for the Office of CLERK of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the next Election.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

☞ WE are authorized to announce Col. JOHN McLAURIN as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland County, at the next Election.

June 4, 1853. 200-te

☞ WE are authorized to announce BENJAMIN F. SHAW as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland, at the Election in August next.

June 6, 1853. 200-te

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

Holloway's Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—A Dangerous Wound in the Thigh cured by their use.—About three years ago Mr. Acton, of Melbourne, had his thigh most fearfully lacerated when out riding, his horse running away, and his leg coming in violent collision with a wall. He was confined to his bed for nearly eighteen months, suffering from the accident; and notwithstanding the best medical advice, every effort proved unsuccessful in healing the wound, and his health became so impaired that his life was despaired of. In this state he commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which had the effect of healing his wound with wonderful rapidity, and restoring him to sound health.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York, and Mr. J. BORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fire and Life Insurance.

[illegible] *Terms Insured?* [illegible] *benefit of survivo-* [illegible] *children?* [illegible] *the life of your* [illegible]

T[illegible] M. ROSE [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.

T[illegible]

C[illegible]

WE HAVE ON HAND

[illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

C[illegible] House [illegible]

E. J. HALE & SON.

25 [illegible]

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

R[illegible] attention to [illegible] merit a con[illegible] United [illegible]

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

[illegible]

BACON! BACON!! BACON!!!

10,000 lbs. North Carolina Bacon.

2,000 [illegible] Western Sides and Shoulders.

For sale by [illegible] WILLIAMS & CO.

[illegible] 70tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me by Note or Account will please settle the same. All debts due me prior to the 1st of Jan'y 1854, must be settled, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

[illegible] 98tf

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT pleasant Summer Residence, known as the Hooper place, 2½ miles from town.

J. CARMON.

May 11, 1853. 93-6w

NEW GOODS.

W. F. MOORE

HAS RECEIVED a large Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF—

Ladies' Fine Dresses and Dress Trimmings, Bonnets, Shoes, &c.,

To which he would call the attention of the Ladies in Town and County.

—ALSO—

A superior lot of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots, Gaiters and Shoes, for Gentlemen.

March 23, 1853. 79tf

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70, PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY AND

"Manufacturer's Articles"

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 16, 1852. 52-1y

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from New York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Among which are [illegible]

Together with a general [illegible] country.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange [illegible]

Summerville, N. C. [illegible]

LARD AND BACON.

[illegible]

MEDICINE!

SAML. J. HINSDALE.

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

OFFERS FOR SALE

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS.

[illegible]

EDWIN GLOVER.

At the sign of the Large Watch, Hay Street,

HIS OLD STAND.

Has just received his FALL STOCK OF GOODS,

Watches, Jewelry,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND MILITARY GOODS.

A[illegible]

NOTICE.

$50 REWARD.

R[illegible]

SADDLERS' AND COACH-MAKERS

HARDWARE, &c.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS.

No. 212 Baltimore St., Baltimore.

H[illegible]

Orders [illegible] attended to.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS, [illegible] BALTIMORE.

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON.

July 13, 1852. 8tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious Brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which [illegible] cotton or other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

RAGS! RAGS!!

300,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid by

[illegible] KYLE & CO., Agents for the Manteo Paper Mills, Raleigh, N. C.

Fayetteville, [illegible] 78-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received,

30 Bags Rio Coffee,

5 do. Java do.

5 Hhds. N. O. and Muscovado Sugar,

10 Boxes superior assorted Candy.

DAILY EXPECTED.

2 CASKS Falkirk Ale. Also, a handsome addition to our stock of China, Crockery, Glass ware, &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 16, 1853. 77-tf

R. MITCHELL,

Arey's Row, Gillespie Street,

ALWAYS has on hand, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, bacon and lard, flour, coffee, sugar, tea, molasses, rice, pepper, spice, ginger, tobacco, snuff, matches, meal, corn, Irish potatoes, dry cod fish, dried beef, nos. 1 and 2 mackerel, ½ and ¼ bbls., no. 3 same, mess pork, buckwheat flour, candles, soap, whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, wine of various kinds: all of which have been bought for cash, and will be sold low for the same. Thankful for past favors, he hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

March 19, 1853. 78-3mpd

POTASH,

Yeast Powders,
Soda,
Spices,
Indigo,
Spanish Brown,
Soaps, &c.
Hops,
Cream Tartar,
Extracts, for flavoring,
Madder,
Bath Brick,

For sale by J. N. SMITH, Green St.

July 31, 1853. 64tf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

MOLASSES.

40 HHDS.,—superior quality.

—ALSO—

Coffee, Sugar, Iron, &c., for sale CHEAP, by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

March 16 77-tf

AT THE RED SIGN.

McDonald & McMaster

HAVE just received a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., to which they would invite the attention of the citizens and surrounding country. They will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They purchased their Goods for cash, and this will enable them to sell low. They [illegible] agents [illegible] and New York, who always advise them of any change in articles in their line, and they will purchase only when bargains are to be had. We keep always on hand a splendid assortment of foreign and domestic Liquors; Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugars, Rio, Java and Laguira Coffees, Green, [illegible] and Black Teas, New Orleans and Cuba Molasses, [illegible] Table and Sack Salt, Bacon, Lard, Mess Pork, Mess Beef, Smoked Beef, Dryed Venison, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, [illegible] Candles, Copperas, Saleratus, Indigo, Madder, [illegible] Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Epsom [illegible] Saltpetre, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and [illegible] a variety of other goods.

They take this method of thanking the community and their country friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them [illegible] selling goods low, to [illegible] their former trade [illegible]

[illegible] Fayetteville, N. C. [illegible]

HOTEL.

T[illegible]

NEW BAKERY.

T[illegible] Prices reasonable. [illegible] CHAS. BANKS.

Spring, 1853.

JAMES KYLE

IS [illegible] a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, all of which have been purchased for CASH by the Package. Merchants and others will find it to their [illegible] the stock.

[illegible] 74tf

1853.

SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our SPRING GOODS, [illegible]

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

[illegible] READY MADE [illegible]

HALL & SACKETT.

WANTED.

20,000 [illegible]

Who would have thought it?

A [illegible] Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on [illegible] Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their [illegible] that they have entered into [illegible] CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. [illegible]

[illegible] from work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, July 24, 1853. 62tf

HALL & BOLLINGER'S FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS FOR WHEAT, CORN, SAW MILLS, AND THRESHERS.

GRIST Mill Spindles, Balance Irons and Drivers, Links and Gudgeons, Hotchkiss Water Wheels, Racks and Rollers, kept constantly on hand, and for sale. We also make Gearing and Shafting for Wheat, Corn, Saw Mills and Factories. Steam Engines of any power repaired. Grate Bars and Furnace Fronts kept on hand. We wish to make additions to our machinery and tools; to enable us to do this, those indebted by note or account will please come forward and settle.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

March 12, 1853. 76tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849 56-tf

Fresh Burning Fluid and Camphine,

Just received and for sale by

J. N. SMITH, Green St.

Jan'y 31, 1853. 64tf

To the Agriculturists.

WE have just received a variety of PLOUGHS, Plough Fixtures, Corn Shellers, &c.

☞ Straw Cutters to suit.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 14, 1853 76tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1852. 4-Y

Dr. T. C. HALL

HAS removed to the well-known stand of the Drs. Robinson, corner of Green and Bow streets.

April 21, 1853. [illegible]tf

R. M. ORRELL.

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 19, 1851. 62-tf

W. WHITEHEAD,

WITH

RAYNER & GILMORE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

154 Water Street,

NEW YORK.

Customary advances on Naval Stores, &c.

March [illegible], 1853. 74-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office, on Green street. He will attend the practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, [illegible] and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. [illegible]

JOHN A. RICHARDSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL, after June next, [illegible] Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C.

[illegible] 74-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

W. H. CARVER,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

[illegible] Market Square, next to [illegible] Hat Store, Green street.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb'y 5, 1853. 69-Y

M. HUTSON,

HOUSE PAINTER,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 29, 1853. 81-Y

WORTH & ELLIOTT,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. D. WILLIAMS,)

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

(OLD STAND OF HALL & JOHNSON.)

J. A. WORTH.] [W. P. ELLIOTT.

February [illegible]

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. E. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

[illegible] 1852.

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 12 48-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1853. [illegible]y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,

NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER.

August 16, 1852. 18tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1853. 60tf

MURRAY & GRANT,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchants,

Wilmington, N. C.

April 20, 1853. 88-3m

A. J. & J. T. JONES,

General Agents & Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores. Liberal cash advances on consignments. 43tf

N. B. STARBUCK,

Troy, New York,

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

"The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville."

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850 72

FAYETTEVILLE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly.
H. L. Myrover.
Thos. S. Lutterloh.
John H. Cook.
D. A. Ray.
A. A. McKethan.
Geo. McNeill.
Nathan A. Stedman.
James Kyle.
Avon E. Hall.
J. G. Shepherd.
Wm. Warden.
S. T. Hawley.
John D. Williams.
C. Benbow.
Wm. McLaurin.
Wm. McIntyre.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

GEO. McNEILL, }
JOHN H. COOK, } Executive Committee.
JAS. KYLE. }

The plan of Mutual Insurance must commend itself [illegible] saved within the last six years upwards of [illegible] by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company [illegible] we should have paid to have kept the same [illegible] insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that [illegible] than we have actually paid, and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between [illegible] more from our community than it has paid [illegible] losses here,—showing that we are fairly [illegible] compared with other places in the State [illegible]

The Company has gone into operation [illegible] was organised [illegible] and the Company is now placed upon a firm [illegible]

Any [illegible] Agent, or Secretary, may [illegible] until [illegible] the Executive Committee or the Board.

☞ WM. [illegible] General Agent [illegible]

GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

Feb'y 7, 18[illegible] 66tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured [illegible]

J. [illegible]TLEY.

May [illegible], 1852. [illegible]

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is [illegible] at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the [illegible] he has received, and hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please all, and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best materials, by experienced workmen,—having a more [illegible] and practical [illegible] he flatters himself that his work will compare with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work, as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders [illegible] received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan. 20, 1853. 66tf

BONA VISTA FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful and pleasant RESIDENCE, owned and occupied by the subscriber, is now offered for sale. Any person desirous of living in the vicinity of town, and wishing to secure a pleasant situation, where there is good water and a healthy atmosphere, an opportunity is now presented which does not often occur. There are upon the premises a dwelling, kitchen, smoke house with a good cellar, wood house, barn, &c. The lot contains between four and five acres. More land joining could be had if desired. Much of the native growth has been preserved about the house so that the purchaser can display his taste in its arrangement.—The place is susceptible of being made one of the most delightful residences in this vicinity.

Terms made known on application to the subscriber.

G. DEMING.

Fayetteville, May 4, 1853. 91tf

CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of that celebrated SALEM CASSIMERE, to which I would call the attention of my friends and the public in general.

P. SHEMWELL.

May 3, 1853. 91tf

TURPENTINE.

WE have a convenient ware-house near the steam boat wharves, in which we can receive and forward Spirits Turpentine for our friends, offering them the customary shipping facilities.

We also purchase the article on our own account, and keep for sale such articles as are usually wanted by the turpentine operators.

May 2, 1853. J. & T. WADDILL.

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.

Mrs. Walton has just received the second stock of Spring and Summer BONNETS, consisting of Straws of a new and beautiful style, and various prices; Flowers, Ribbons, Head-dresses, Mantillas, long and short Gloves, Swiss Edgings and Insertings, Under-sleeves, Collars and Capes, Dress Caps and Dress Trimmings.

Dresses and Mantillas made in the latest style.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

May 9, 1853. 92

REMOVED.

THE Subscriber having removed to the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. Starr & Williams, on Hay Street, offers to the public a general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, and would be pleased to see all persons in want of Goods before they purchase, as he is determined to sell for a small profit for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

J. C. POE.

May 6, 1853. 92tf

BARGAINS IN CIGARS.

THOSE who buy Cigars to sell again, the undersigned begs leave to inform that he has now in store a large stock of all kinds of Cigars, which he will offer at prices that cannot be undersold in this State. The celebrated

Star Brand Principe.
Eagle " "
Steam Boat "

Prime Havana Regalias, and other favorite Cigars on hand.

GEORGE BRANDT.

Fayetteville, May 9. 92-2m

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my plantation, situated seventeen miles South-west of Lumberton, and eighteen from the Rail Road, and nine from Harlleesville, containing Seven Hundred Acres of the best cotton and provision lands in the county, with fine improvements, well watered, remarkably healthy, and the best stand for a Store in the country, there having been one on it occasionally for the last thirty years;—with about one hundred and eighty acres of cleared land in a very high state of cultivation.

I will give the lands for the valued proceeds of them for two years, with the work of seven hands. I will divide the lands if desired, or if a larger tract is desired, there is a large tract of land adjoining it that can be bought on very reasonable terms.

Early application is desired.

ZACH. FULMORE.

Alfordsville, May 9th, 1853. 92tf

BLANK BOOKS.

AN assortment of Blank Books of all kinds, just received at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

E. J. HALE & SON.

April 30, 1853

LUMBER! LUMBER!

25,000 feet of square edged [illegible] Boards, inch and 1¼ inch thick [illegible]

WM. SMITH [illegible]

May 23, 1853.

Wheeler's Patent Improved R[illegible] Chain Horse Power and O[illegible] Thresher and S[illegible]

THE subscriber takes this [illegible] ners and others of N[illegible] been appointed the General Agent [illegible] Messrs. Wheeler, M[illegible] for the sale of the above M[illegible]

The two horse Machines w[illegible] bushels of Wheat per day, and the [illegible]

Albany prices. Two horse [illegible] fixtures complete, $145. One horse [illegible]

All Machines sold by me warranted [illegible] they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these [illegible] send their orders early [illegible] in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy [illegible]

April 28, 18[illegible]

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up [illegible] for cutting and riveting Bands [illegible] The Bands are stretched with power [illegible] expressly for that purpose, and [illegible] stretching and ripping, under the [illegible] entirely removed by [illegible] made in this way will hold their [illegible] and have a uniform bearing on the [illegible] will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more [illegible] made in the ordinary way. They [illegible] best selected oak tanned Spanish Le[illegible] will be spared to make them equal [illegible] Bands, and will be sold as low as [illegible] York.

Hunt's Store P. O. [illegible]

Band Shop near Jesse W[illegible]

These Bands for sale by W. H. [illegible]

January 31, 1853 [illegible]

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber [illegible] 1st of October last, two NEGR[illegible] his wife Nancy. Isaac is a very [illegible] feet two or three inches high [illegible] twenty-six years old, and weighs [illegible] Nancy is dark complected [illegible] inches high, very stout and [illegible] purchased from [illegible] A. S. McKay [illegible] [illegible] are supposed to be lurking in [illegible] the Big Marsh, as they have relations [illegible] I will pay the above reward [illegible] Every one in Marlborough District [illegible] confinement in any jail so that I [illegible]

[illegible] TOWNSEND.

Marlboro' Dist., S. C., Feb. [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

IN barrels and half barrels, just received direct from New Orleans, and for sale by

G. S. DEMING.

Opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

May 4, 1853. 91tf

TO PHYSICIANS.

50 ounces Sulph. [illegible]
20 [illegible]
6 doz. R. C. [illegible]
50 ounces Iod. Potass.
25 lbs. Pil. Hydrarg.
25 lbs. Hyd. Sub. [illegible]
10 lbs. pure Chloroform
20 lbs. Turkey Opium
Ether, Aconotine, [illegible]
Strychnine, Iodine, [illegible]
Tannin, Veirianati [illegible]

With every article connected with the Drug and Apothecary business.

Particular and prompt attention paid to orders, and to the packing of Glass ware. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, [illegible]

[illegible]

New Stock Seasonable Goods.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received his Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing a General Assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Misses and Children's Hats, Worsted Patterns, Umbrellas and Parasols, Boots and Shoes.

ALSO, SUGAR AND COFFEE, &c. &c.

P. SHEMWELL.

North-west Corner Market Square, Green st.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 1, 1853. [illegible]

SMALL AND TALL:

Come One, Come All.

And get you a Gun that will carry a b[illegible]

THE subscriber has now on hand, and will sell for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of Single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches; Game Bags, Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; &c., &c.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from [illegible] yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above-named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gun-smith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.

M. A. BAKER.

Sign of the Wooden Gun,

Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard,

Fayetteville, N. C.

August 16, 1852. 17tf

Encourage Home Manufacture.

THE Snow Camp Manufacturing Company continue to manufacture, in the neatest and best style, Wheat Threshing Machines, from two to six horse power; Cutting Machines of different sizes; Double and Single Wool Carding Machines; Mill and Factory [illegible] Saw and Grist Mill Irons; Edge Tools, Cotton Yarn, Wool Rolls, &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers. Our long experience in the Manufacturing business enables us to feel no hesitation in saying that our work shall not be surpassed by any Shop in the South. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

All letters addressed to the Agent of the Company at Snow Camp P. O., Alamance county, North Carolina, will receive prompt attention.

DAVID DIXON, Agent of the S. C. Manufacturing Company.

Snow Camp, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71-[illegible]

WANTED,

20,000 BARRELS OF TURPENTINE for Distillery at the P[illegible] Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.

Dec. 18, 1851. 4[illegible]tf

NEW STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Saddlery, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Turpentine and Country Produce.

He returns his warmest thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

N. KING.

Kingsbury, April 16, 1853. 80tf

For Sale.—50 tons Peruvian Guano. Those who have engaged from us will please send in [illegible]

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf